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Holland City News, Volume 17, Number 27: August 4, 1888

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XVII.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1888.

NO. 27.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
HOLLAND, - MICH.

L. MULDER, Publisher.

Terms of Subscription:
\$1.50 per year if paid in advance; \$2.00
if paid at six months.
Rates of advertising made known
on application.

Business Directory.

Attorneys and Justices.

DIEREMA G. J., Attorney at Law. Collections
promptly attended to. Office, Van der
Veen's block, Eighth street.

FAIRBANKS, J., Justice of the Peace. Notary
Public, and Pension Claim Agent. River St.,
near Tenth.

POST, J. C., Attorney and Counselor at Law.
Office, Post's Block, corner Eighth and
River streets.

Bakeries.

BLOM, C. J., dealer in Bakers' Goods, Con-
fectionery, Foreign Fruits, Tobacco and
Cigars. Blom's new block, Eighth street.

CITY BAKERY, J., Peesink & Bro., Proprietors.
Fresh Bread and Bakers' Goods, Confection-
ery, etc., Eighth street.

Bank.

HOLLAND CITY BANK, foreign and domestic
exchange bought and sold. Collections
promptly attended to. Eighth street.

Barbers.

BAUMGARTEL, W., Tonsorial Parlors Eighth
and Cedar streets. Hair dressing promptly
attended to.

Boots and Shoes.

HELDER, J. D., the cheapest place in the city
to buy Boots and Shoes, River street.

VAN DUREN BROS., dealers in Boots and
Shoes. A large assortment always on hand.
Eighth street.

Clothing.

BUSMAN, J. W., Merchant Tailor, keeps the
largest stock of Cloths and Ready-made
Clothing in the city. Eighth street.

WORTH, W., Tailor. Resewing and repairing
clothing a specialty cheap and good. River
street.

Commission Merchant.

BEACH, W. H., Commission Merchant, and
dealer in Grain, Flour and Produce. Highest
market price paid for wheat. Office in Brick
store, corner Eighth and Fish streets.

Drugs and Medicines.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE, H., Kremers, M. D.,
Proprietor.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medi-
cines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, Toilet Arti-
cles and Perfumes. Imported Havana, Key West,
and Domestic Cigars.

SCHOUTEN, F. J., M. D., proprietor of First
Ward Drug Store. Prescriptions carefully
compounded day or night. Eighth street.

WALSH, HEBER, Druggist and Pharmacist.
A full stock of goods pertaining to the busi-
ness.

YATES & KANE, druggists and booksellers.
Stock always fresh and complete, cor. Eighth
and River streets.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

BERTSCH, D., dealer in Dry Goods, Fancy
Goods, and Furnishing Goods, Eighth street.

BOOT & KRAMER, dealer in Dry Goods, No-
tions, Groceries, Flour, Feed, etc., Eighth
street next to Bank.

CRANDELL, S. R., dealer in Department Goods,
and proprietor of Holland City Bazaar,
Eighth Street.

DE JONGH, C., dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hats, and Caps, Boots and Shoes, etc., Tenth
street opp. Union School building.

DE VRIES, D., dealer in General Merchandise,
and Produce. Fresh Eggs and Dairy But-
ter always on hand. River street, cor. Ninth.

STREETER BASTIAN, general dealer in
Dry Goods and Groceries, Flour and Feed.
The finest stock of Crockery in city, cor. Eighth
and River streets.

VAN DER HAAR, H., general dealer in the
Groceries, etc. Openers in season. Eighth
street.

VAN PUTTEN, G. & SONS, General Dealers in
Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hats and
Caps, Flour, Provision, etc., River street.

WINE, J., dealer in Notions and Fancy Goods,
Also Hair Work. Eighth street opposite
City Hall.

Furniture.

MEYER, BROUWER & CO., Dealers in all
kinds of Furniture, Carpets, Wall Paper,
Carpets, Picture Frames, etc.; River St.

VERBEEK, W., dealer in Furniture, Wall Paper,
Picture Frames, Household Decorations and
Novelties. Eighth Street.

Flour Mills.

WALSH, DE ROO & CO., Manufacturers of
Roller Flour, proprietors of Standard Roller
Mills. Daily capacity, 500 barrels.

Hardware.

KANTERS BROS., dealers in general hard-
ware, steam and gas fittings a specialty.
No. 52 Eighth street.

VAN OORT, J. B., dealer in General Hardware,
Stoves, Paints, Oils, Glass, etc., Eighth
street, opp. Post Office.

VAN DER VEEN, R., dealer in shoes, hard-
ware, cutlery, etc. Tin and sheet iron ware.
Corner River and Eighth street.

Hotels.

CITY HOTEL, Geo. N. Williams, Proprietor.
The only first-class hotel in the city. Is lo-
cated in the business center of the town and has
one of the largest and best sample rooms in the
state. Free bus in connection with the hotel.

PARK HOUSE, David L. Boyd, proprietor. Has
been thoroughly renovated and newly fur-
nished. Terms moderate. Cor. Fish and Ninth
streets.

PHENIX HOTEL, Jas. Ryder, Proprietor, lo-
cated near depot of C. & W. M. R'y. A well
appointed hotel. Rates reasonable.

Livery and Sale Stables.

HARRINGTON, E. J. Jr., proprietor of Hol-
land City Livery and Exchange Stable. Gen-
eral teaming done, cor. Market and Seventh streets.

Local Items.

Who knows anything about jumping
off a train?

J. O. DOESBURG has a business local
in this issue. Read it.

A NUMBER of the ladies of the city
are practicing horseback riding.

BORN:—To Mr. and Mrs. John D.
Koning, on Monday last, a baby girl.

ATTEND the lecture at the Metho-
dist Church next Wednesday evening.

EVERYBODY says that Peesink's pen-
cutter is "too cute for anything."

MISS JENNIE AND ANNIE VAN
DYK left for Chicago this evening, Fri-
day.

WE are obliged this week for lack of
space to leave out a considerable
amount of local correspondence.

If you desire anything in the boot
and shoe line call on P. De Kraker.
See ad.

WHERE is that Harrison and Morton
batter? People are getting anxious to
see how it looks.

FINE weather for an ice cream so-
cial. Only ninety-five degrees in the
shade this week.

W. A. ROGERS and wife, of Mitchell,
Dakota, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. W.
Swift, of this city.

THERE are very few idle persons in
the city at present, all appearing to
have plenty of work.

REV. DANIEL VAN PELT returned
to this city last Monday from his trip
to the Netherlands.

REV. DR. N. M. STEFFENS returned
home from his four weeks trip last
Wednesday evening.

De Wachter, which is now published
as a five column folio, will soon be en-
larged to six columns.

A. M. BURGESS and R. Schregardus
have purchased the cigar factory of
James M. Van der Ven.

WILLIE THOMPSON had a couple of
toes fractured while playing ball Tues-
day. Dr. Mabbis attended.

A SIGN has been placed over Kuite's
Meat Market which reads "Headquar-
ters Young Men's Rep. Club."

DE KRAKER & DE KOSTER, dealers
in Fresh and Salt Meats, have an ad-
vertisement in this week's News.

REV. B. SMITS of Constantine, Mich.,
will preach in Hope Church, Sunday,
Aug. 5, both morning and evening.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN NYLAND, of
Grand Haven, were in the city this
week, visiting relatives and friends.

WORK on the Kanters building is
being pushed rapidly. About ten men
are employed at present on the struc-
ture.

If you want to make a plow of your
self jump from the passenger train
bound for Grand Rapids on Sunday
evenings.

WE are informed that Mr. Isaac Cap-
pon has been appointed as Manager of
the tannery of the Cappon & Bertsch
Leather Co.

THE office of the Building and Loan
Association is now located in the Kan-
ters building, opposite Kanters Bros.
hardware store.

D. BERTSCH, dealer in dry goods,
fancy goods, furnishing goods, etc.,
calls the attention of the reader to his
fine stock of goods.

ALL of our amusement loving com-
munity should go and see the Star
Theatre Company at Opera House
Monday night next.

THE Werkman Manufacturing Co.
is turning out on an average of fif-
teen fanning mills a day for the Vindi-
cator Fanning Mill Co.

CAPT. PRESTON, of St. Joseph, has
bought the hull of the old lumber boat
formerly owned by P. Boomsiliter, and
intends to fit it up as a steam yacht.

WHAT is the difference between P.
T. Barnum and Grover Cleveland?
Barnum has the greatest show on
earth and Cleveland has no show at all.

Go and see the beautiful Emotional
Melodrama of "Retribution" by the
Star Theatre Co. Monday night Aug.
6th. Popular prices, 10, 20 and 30 cents.

THE excursion from Big Rapids was
patronized by seven hundred and fifty
people last Sunday. The train from
Grand Rapids also brought three hun-
dred.

THE Anchor for June and July has
been issued and distributed. It pre-
sents a neat typographical appearance
and is brimful of interesting reading
matter.

THE young people of this city, who
went to Zeeland on a pleasure trip last
Sunday evening, report having had an
enjoyable journey that is, on the re-
turn home.

F. NIEWOLD aged thirty-three years,
who has been sick for the past six
months, died last week Wednesday of
consumption. The funeral took place
last Saturday.

JAMES M. VAN DER VEN, ex-cigar
manufacturer, we understand, will
leave for Ann Arbor soon and study
medicine with the intention of becom-
ing a physician.

PROF. KNOWLES, the celebrated
Grand Rapids artist, will be in Holland
next week, the guest of Dr. Wetmore.
A rare opportunity is offered to parties
desiring portraits.

THE store fronts of Dr. H. Kremers
and M. Kiekintveld have received a
new coat of paint this week which adds
greatly to the appearance of their
places of business.

THERE was a rumor afloat this week
that one of Holland's "most prominent
business men" had up and done it—got
married, but, we are sorry to say, the
report was erroneous.

WE hope to make the News, a ne-
cessity to our wide awake fruit growers
which they cannot afford to spare, any
more than they would try to get along
without an almanac.

JOHN DE YOUNG, engineer in the
tannery of Cappon & Bertsch Leather
Co., is erecting a commodious and
handsome residence on the corner of
Eighth street and Van Raalte avenue.

KANTERS BROS. are making a spe-
cialty just now of Gibb's Patent Impe-
rial Plow, which they claim is the most
durable, economical and desirable plow
that any farmer can buy. Ad. on fifth
page.

THIS office is prepared to turn out
job work of all descriptions, from a
lady's visiting card to a large poster.
We guarantee to execute all orders in
a first class manner and at reasonable
prices.

ANOTHER lecture at Hope Church
next Tuesday evening, August 7, which
will be delivered by Rev. W. F. Rich-
ardson of Grand Rapids. Subject:
"The Seen and Unseen." A full at-
tendance is desired.

PROF. AND MRS. DOESBURG, and
daughter are visiting relatives and
friends in Wisconsin. Their son, Mr.
H. M. Ferry, from Detroit, who is
spending part of his vacation at home,
will accompany them.

C. BLOM JR. and Simon Kleyn left
for Chicago last Tuesday evening.
While there they intend to make pre-
parations for locating and embarking in
the fruit business in Southern Cali-
fornia in the near future.

A GENTLEMAN from Otsego visited
Holland a few days ago with a view to
remove a factory plant to this place.
If our local capitalists will contribute a
small amount of capital, this enter-
prise can be secured here.

LIST of letters remaining in the post
office at Holland, Mich., Aug. 2, 1888:
Miss Kattera Bosse, Mrs. Minnie Cra-
mer, Bessie Hawkins, John Ver Meer 2,
Y. Van de Yusse, Mr. Samuel.

J. G. VAN PUTTEN, P. M.

THE new building forming part of
what is called the yard of the tannery
of the Cappon & Bertsch Leather Co.,
is almost completed. It is one hundred
feet long and forty feet wide, and con-
tains seventy-two vats, each 6x8 feet
and five feet deep.

A REGULAR meeting of the Young
Men's Republican Club will be held
next Wednesday evening, in their
rooms over Kuite's Meat Market. Ev-
ery member should make it a point to
be present as business of importance
will be transacted.

THERE was a nice family reunion at
Drehtre the other day. Thirteen chil-
dren and 4 grandchildren were united
for the first time under the parental
roof of Mr. and Mrs. K. Lanning. The
occasion was a visit from a son, who
has lived for the past seven years in St.
Louis, Mo.

REV. ANNA SHAW, of Boston, an
eloquent and able speaker, will deliver
a lecture at the Methodist Church next

Wednesday evening, Aug. 8. Subject:
"The Fate of Republics." Tickets of
admission 25c, which can be obtained
at Breyman's jewelry store. Lecture
will begin at 8 o'clock sharp.

MR. A. H. BRINK informs us that
he will have at least 2,000 bushels of
peaches this season. He is also inter-
ested in other orchards which promise
a yield of 4,000 bushels more. All of
this fruit would be shipped by steam-
boat from Holland, if we had a direct
line to Chicago or Milwaukee.

THE storm on Tuesday morning was
more severe at the Park than in the
city. Lightning struck a pine tree be-
tween the cottage occupied by Mr.
Niles of Mishawaka, Ind. and a tent
owned by Mr. O. S. Powell of Grand
Rapids. The occupants of both the
tent and cottage were frightened but
not injured.

M. HELDER, of Holland Township,
had a valuable mare stolen last
Wednesday evening. He had been
threshing all day at D. Heyma's and
left the mare and colt at the barn, and
on his return Thursday morning found
the barn broken open and the animal
gone. No traces of the thief or thieves,
or of the stolen horse has come to light.

THE lecture of Hon. Joseph Esta-
brook, of Lansing, Superintendent of
Public Instruction, which was deliv-
ered in Hope Church last Tuesday
evening, was fairly attended. Mr. Es-
tabrook handled the subject, "The
Teacher and his Work" in a manner
that was fully appreciated by those
who had the pleasure of being present.

MR. E. J. HARRINGTON is one of the
fortunate individuals who have a
birthday every year. Not only this but
his numerous friends never forget the
date; and when it arrived last Monday
they all went down to his pleasant cot-
tage at Macatawa Grove and had a
good time. Contrary to the usual rule
E. J. seems to feel and look younger
every year.

LINCOLN MISENER, who has been
connected with the News for the past
two and a half years as foreman, will
have charge of the advertising and job
departments of this paper, and also act
as local news gatherer. Mr. Misener
is a good printer and those bringing
work to the office will be satisfied that
he can execute all orders in a first class
workmanlike manner.

ATTENTION is called to the adver-
tisement of B. Van Raalte on fifth
page. Mr. Van Raalte, who has hand-
led the Oliver Chilled Plows for the
past sixteen years, says that they can-
not be excelled by any other plow on
the American market. Farmers should
make a note of this, and when desiring
anything in the agricultural line, give
Mr. Van Raalte a call.

THE growth of Holland is shown by
the increased receipts at the post office
at this place. Postmaster Van Putten
informs us that the receipts at the of-
fice for the year ending June 30, 1887,
were \$3,866.32, for the year ending June
30, 1888, \$4,630.56. This makes a gain of
\$763.65 in one year, and added \$100 to
Mr. Van Putten's salary. We hope
that next year will give him at least
\$100 more.

HERE's a chance for one of Hol-
land's good looking unmarried men.
We were confidentially informed one
day this week that a handsome young
widow, not living over one hundred
miles from the city was again desirous
of entering the holy bonds of matrimo-
ny. She is rather particular, however,
in her choice, and those, only who are
pinks of perfection need attempt to
win her heart and hand.

MR. D. H. CLARK's plan for taking
care of his fruit plantation during
drouth, is worth the attention of every
gardener and fruit grower. It will pay
every man who cultivates five acres of
small fruits and vegetables, to put up
a good wind mill and tank with water
piping and hose to use them. With
abundance of water our warm
quick lands will yield crops which will
almost rival California products. With-
out irrigation they could raise nothing
in California.

IT is expected that at least two hun-
dred teachers will be at Holland at the
State Teachers Institute for Ottawa
and Allegan counties, which will open
on August 20, and continue one week.
This will be in addition to the one hun-
dred teachers now here attending the
Normal School. It will be necessary
to provide accommodations for this army
of pretty schoolma'ams. Prof. Hum-
mer will call on our citizens to secure

places for them; and we trust that all
that can do so will assist in caring for
the strangers.

OUR citizens never made a better in-
vestment for Holland than when
they raised a bonus to get the creamery
of Messrs. Notier and Bakelaar
established here. The creamery has
become one of our best manufactur-
ing establishments, not only
profitable to the owners, but a great
benefit to the city. Not satisfied with
paying the cash for cream to make 4000
to 5000 pounds of butter every week,
the enterprising proprietors are now
adding a steam fruit evaporator to
their works. This opens a new cash
market for fruit of all kinds, at Hol-
land. Let the work go on!

REV. W. M. VAN SLYKE, of Goshen,
Ind., agent for Michigan, for the Wes-
tern Seamen's Friend Society, pre-
sented the cause of Bethel Homes in
Hope Church last Sunday evening.
The object of the Society is to establish
homes, or Christian boarding places
for sailors, whereby they may become
isolated from saloons and other places
of vice. This society is undenomina-
tional in character and admits all clas-
ses of people. There is only one Bethel
Home in this State, which is located at
Detroit, and the establishment of these
places in other lake ports in Michigan
would be of great benefit to seamen,
who need a helping hand to lead them
to salvation and a new life.

LAST Sunday evening a number of
people of this city boarded the excu-
sion train with the intention of rid-
ing to the depot and getting off there, but
as the train approached the "Y" the en-
gine increased its speed and ran rap-
idly through the yard. Some jumped,
one poor fellow landing against a tele-
graph pole, and others plowing up the
cinders in fine style, but the more sen-
sible did not care to take the risk and
rode through to Zeeland, from which
place they walked back. We learned
later that everything had been ar-
ranged beforehand to run past the de-
pot as fast as possible, so that those
who had been in the habit of jumping
on the train, would be unable to get
off and be obliged to ride and pay their
fare.

Among the successful enterprises re-
cently organized here must be included
the Summer Normal Class. It was
started under the auspices of Hope Col-
lege, and opened on July 10th of the
present year, with 88 students in atten-
dance. This number has since increased
to one hundred. The instructors are
Prof. J. W. Humphrey of Wayland,
Mich., Prof. J. H. Kleinhessel and
Prof. H. Boers, of Hope College, Prof.
A. W. Taylor, of Nunica, and Prof. P.
A. Latta, of Allegan, assist in the
work, the former lecturing on the sub-
jects of School Law and Discipline, the
latter upon the Science and Practice of
Teaching. The success of this school
has greatly encouraged its managers,
and they intend to make the Normal
a permanent addition to Hope College.

WE are glad to learn that some of
our folks are aware of the fact that
small fruits will pay, if taken care of,
and that there is no better place to
raise them, than the vicinity of Hol-
land. Mr. D. H. Clark has planted
seventeen acres of raspberries, which
average 2000 stools to the acre. He
employs 30 to 40 pickers to gather the
fruit. Instead of sitting still during
the drouth and seeing the berries dry
up, he put up a Diamond wind mill to
pump water into a tank to irrigate
them. He uses 1300 feet of water pipe
and 300 feet of hose. He says his crop
is paying him well this season, though
he has found it necessary to put quite
a share of his berries into the evapora-
tor. Our want of a direct steamboat
line makes it expensive to get them to
market.

MR. TEUNIS KEPEL has settled the
question so long under consideration
here, "how shall we get a Fruit Evap-
orator?" in the same way that Plunger,
in days long ago, disposed of the pro-
tracted meetings which were held about
the building of a flour mill, and in the
same way. After the conservative citi-
zens had almost convinced all the peo-
ple that we had not enough capital to
build a flour mill, and that if we had,
it would be a very hazardous enter-
prise, which could not pay any profits
to its owners, Plunger quietly told the
meeting that they need not take any
more trouble about it; as he was going
to build the mill himself. So, Keppel
has gone and purchased a fruit evapora-
tor of 150 bushels per day capacity,
and will set it up at once. We do not
doubt he will find it a good and profit-
able investment.

THE MARTYRS OF LIFE.

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage
Preaches to a Chautauqua
Assembly.

The Sword Has Not Slain So Many as the
Needle—The Majority of Martyrs
Are Women.

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., preached to throngs innumerable at the Lakeside, (Ohio) Chautauqua. The subject of his sermon was: "The Martyrs of Everyday Life." He took for his text: "Thou, therefore, endure hardness." II. Timothy ii, 3. Dr. Talmage said:

Historians are not slow to acknowledge the merits of great military chiefs. We have the full-length portraits of the Cromwells, the Washingtons, the Napoleons, and the Wellingtons of the world. History is not written in black ink, but with red ink of human blood. The gods of human ambition do not drink from bowls made out of silver, or gold, or precious stones, but out of the bleached skulls of the fallen. But I am now to unroll before you a scroll of heroes that the world has never acknowledged; those who faced no guns, blew no bugle blast, conquered no cities, chained no captives to their chariot wheels, and yet, in the great day of eternity, will stand higher than those whose names startled the nations; and seraph, and rapt spirit, and archangel will tell their deeds to a listening universe. I mean the heroes of the common, everyday life.

In this roll, in the first place, I find all the heroes of the sick room. When Satan had failed to overcome Job he said to God: "Put forth thy hand and touch his bones and his flesh, and he will curse thee to thy face." Satan had found out what we have all found out, that sickness is the greatest test of one's character. A man who can stand that can stand anything. To be shut in a room as fast as though it were a bastille. To be so nervous you cannot endure the tap of a child's foot. To have luxuriant fruit, which tempts the appetite of the robust and healthy, excite our loathing and disgust when it first appears on the platter. To have the rapier of pain strike through the side, or across the temples, like a razor, or to put the foot into a vise, or throw the whole body into a blaze of fever. Yet there have been men and women, but more women than men, who have cheerfully endured this hardness. Through years of exhausting rheumatism and excruciating neuralgias they have gone, and through bodily distresses that rasped the nerves and tore the muscles and paled the cheeks and stooped the shoulders. By the dim light of the sick room taper they saw on their wall the picture of that land where the inhabitants are never sick. Through the dead silence of the night they heard the choros of the angels. The cancer ate away her life from week to week and day to day, and she became weaker and weaker, and every "good-night" was feebler than the "good-night" before—yet never sad. The children looked up into her face and saw suffering transformed into a heavenly smile. Those who suffered on the battle-field amid shot and shell were not so much heroes and heroines as those who in the field hospital and in the asylum had fevers which no ice could cool and no surgery cure. No shout of a comrade to cheer them, but numbness, and aching, and homesickness—yet willing to suffer, confident in God, hopeful of Heaven. Heroes of rheumatism. Heroes of neuralgia. Heroes of spinal complaint. Heroes of sick headache. Heroes of lifelong invalidism. Heroes and heroines. They shall reign forever and ever.

Hark! I catch just one note of the eternal anthem: "There shall be no more pain." Bless God for that.

In this roll I also find the heroes of toil, who do their work uncomplainingly. It is comparatively easy to lead a regiment into battle when you know that the whole nation will applaud the victory; it is comparatively easy to doctor the sick when you know that your skill will be appreciated by a large company of friends and relatives; it is comparatively easy to address an audience when in the gleaming eyes and the flushed cheeks you know that your sentiments are adopted; but to do sewing where you expect that the employer will come and thrust his thumb through the work to show how imperfect it is, or to have the whole garment thrown back on you to be done over again; to build a wall and there will be no one to say you did it well, but only a swearing employer howling across the scaffold: to work until your eyes are dim and your back aches, and your heart faints, and to know that if you stop before night your children will starve. Ah! the sword has not slain so many as the needle. The great battlefields of our last war were not Gettysburg and Shiloh and South Mountain. The great battlefields of the last war were in the arsenals, and in the shops and in the attics, where women made army jackets for sixpence. They toiled on until they died. They had no funeral eulogium, but in the name of God, this day I enroll their names among those of whom the world was not worthy. Heroes of the needle. Heroes of the sewing-machine. Heroes of the attic. Heroes of the cellar. Heroes and heroines. Bless God for them.

In this roll I also find the heroes who have uncomplainingly endured domestic injustices. There are men who for their toil and anxiety have no sympathy in their homes. Exhausting application to business gets them a livelihood, but an unfrugal wife scatters it. He is fretted at from the moment he enters the door until he comes out of it. The exasperations of business life augmented by the exasperations of domestic life. Such men are laughed at, but they have a heartbreaking trouble, and they would have long ago gone into appalling dissipation but for the grace of God. Society to-day is strewn with the wrecks of men who, under the northeast storm of domestic infidelity, have been driven on the rocks. There are tens of thousands of drunks in this country to-day, made such by their wives. That is not poetry. That is prose. But the wrong is generally in the opposite direction. You would not have to go far to find a wife whose life is a perpetual martyrdom. Something heavier than a stroke of a fit; unkind words, staggering home at midnight, and constant maltreatment which have left her only a wreck of what she was on that day when in the midst of a brilliant assemblage the vows were taken, and full organ played the wedding march, and the carriage rolled away with the benediction of the people. What was the burning of Letimer and Ridley at the stake compared with this? Those men soon became unconscious in the fire, but here is a fifty years' martyrdom, a fifty years' putting to death, yet uncomplaining.

ing. No bitter words when the rollicking companions at 2 o'clock in the morning pick the husband dead drunk into the front entry. No bitter words when wiping from the swollen brow the blood crusted in a midnight carousal. Bending over the battered and bruised form of him, who, when he took her from her father's home, promised love, and kindness, and protection yet nothing but sympathy, and prayers, and forgiveness before they are asked for. No bitter words when the family Bible goes for rum, and the pawnbroker's shop gets the last decent dress. Some day, desiring to evoke the story of her sorrows, you say: "Well, how are you getting along now?" and rallying her trembling voice and quivering lip, she says: "Pretty well, I thank you, pretty well." She never will tell you. In the delirium of her last sickness she may tell all the secrets of her lifetime, but she will not tell that. Not until the books of eternity are opened on the throne of judgment will ever be known what she has suffered. Oh! ye who are twisting a garland for the victor, put it on that pale brow. When she is dead the neighbors will beg linen to make her shroud, and she will be carried out in a plain box with no silver plate to tell her years, for she has lived a thousand years of trial and anguish. The gamblers and swindlers who destroyed her husband will not come to the funeral. One carriage will be enough for that funeral—one carriage to carry the orphans and the two Christian women who presided over the obsequies. But there is a flash and the opening of a celestial door, and a shout: "Lift up your head, ye everlasting gate, and let her come in!" And Christ will step forth and say: "Come in! ye suffered with me on earth, be glorified with me in Heaven." What is the highest throne in Heaven? You say: "The throne of the Lord God Almighty and the Lamb." No doubt about it. What is the next highest throne in Heaven? While I speak it seems to me that it will be the throne of the drunkard's wife, if she with cheerful patience endured all her earthly torture. Heroes and heroines.

I find also in this roll the heroes of Christian charity. We all admire the George Peabodys and the James Lenoxes of the earth, who gave tens and hundreds of thousands of dollars to good objects.

But, I am speaking this morning of those who, out of their pinched poverty, help others—of such men as those Christian missionaries of the west, who are living on \$250 a year that they may proclaim Christ to the people, one of them, writing to the Secretary in New York, saying "I thank you for that \$25. Until yesterday we have had no meat in our house for three months. We have suffered terribly. My children have no shoes this winter." And of those people who have only a half loaf of bread, but give a piece of it to others who are hungrier; and of those who have only a scuttle of coal, but help others to fuel; and of those who have only a dollar in their pocket, and give 25 cents to somebody else; and of that father who wears a shabby coat, and of that mother who wears a faded dress, that their children may be well appareled. You call them paupers, or ragamuffins, or emigrants. I call them heroes and heroines. You and I may not know where they live, or what their name is. God knows, and they have more angels hovering over them than you and I have, and they will have a higher seat in Heaven.

They may have only a cup of cold water to give a poor traveler, or may have only picked a splinter from under the nail of a child's finger, or have put only two mites into the treasury, but the Lord knows them. Considering what they had, they did more than we have ever done, and their faded dress will become a white robe, and the small room will be an eternal mansion, and the old hat will be a coronet of victory, and all the applause of earth and all the shouting of heaven will be drowned out when God rises up to give His reward to those humble workers in His kingdom, and to say to them: "Well done, good and faithful servant." You have all seen or heard of the ruin of Melrose abbey. I suppose in some respects it is the most exquisite ruin on earth. And yet, looking at it I was not so impressed—you may set it down to bad taste—but I was not so deeply stirred as I was at a tombstone at the foot of that abbey—the tombstone placed by Walter Scott over the grave of an old man who had served him for many years in his house—the inscription most significant, and I defy any man to stand there and read it without tears coming into his eyes—the epitaph: "Well done, good and faithful servant." Oh, when our work is over, will it be found that because of anything we have done for God, or the church, or suffering humanity, that such an inscription is appropriate for us? God grant it.

Who are those who were bravest and deserved the greatest monument—Lord Claverhouse and his burly soldiers or John Brown, the Edinburgh carrier, and his wife? Mr. Atkins, the persecuted minister of Jesus Christ in Scotland, was secreted by John Brown and his wife, and Claverhouse rode up one day with his armed men and shouted in front of the house. John Brown's little girl came out. He said to her: "Well, miss, is Mr. Atkins here?" She made no answer, for she could not betray the minister of the gospel. "Ha!" Claverhouse said, "then you are a chip of the old block, are you? I have something in my pocket for you. It is a nosegay. Some people call it a thumb-screw, but I call it a nosegay." And he got off his horse, and he put it on the little girl's hand and began to turn it until the bones cracked, and she cried. He said: "Don't cry; don't cry; this isn't a thumb-screw; this is a nosegay." And they heard the child's cry, and the father and mother came out and Claverhouse said: "Ha! It seems that you three have laid your holy heads together determined to die like all the rest of your hypocritical, canting, sniveling crew; rather than give up good Mr. Atkins, pious Mr. Atkins, you would die. I have a telescope with me that will improve your vision." And he pulled out a pistol. "Now," he said, "you old pragmatist, lest you should catch cold in this cool morning of Scotland, and for the honor and safety of the King, to say nothing of the glory of God and the good of our souls, I will proceed simply and in the most expeditious style possible to blow your brains out." John Brown fell upon his knees and began to pray. "Ah!" said Claverhouse, "look out, if you are going to pray; steer clear of the King, the council, and Richard Cameron." "O Lord," said John Brown, "since it seems to be thy will that I should leave this world for a world where I can love thee better and serve thee more, I put this poor woman and these helpless, fatherless children into thy hands. We have been together in peace a good while, but now we must look forth to a better meeting in Heaven, and as for these poor creatures, blindfolded and infatigable, that stand before me, convert

them before it be too late, and may they who have sat in judgment in this lonely place on this blessed morning upon me, a poor, defenseless fellow creature—may they in the last judgment find that mercy which they have refused to me, thy most unworthy, but faithful servant. Amen." He rose up and said: "Isabel, the hour has come of which I spoke to you on the morning when I proposed hand and heart to you; and are you willing now, for the love of God, to let me die?" She put her arms around him and said: "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord!" "Stop that sniveling," said Claverhouse. "I have had enough of it. Soldiers, do your work. Take aim! Fire!" And the head of John Brown was scattered on the ground. While the wife was gathering up in her apron the fragments of her husband's head—gathering them up for burial—Claverhouse looked into her face and said: "Now, my good woman, how do you feel now about your bonnie man?" "Oh," she said, "I always thought well of him; he has been very good to me; I had no reason for thinking anything but well of him, and I think better of him now." O what a grand thing it will be in the last day to see God pick out his heroes and heroines. Who are those paupers of eternity trudging off from the gates of Heaven? Who are they? The Lord Claverhouses and the Herods and those who had scepters, and crowns, and thrones, but they lived for their own aggrandizement, and they broke the heart of nations. Heroes of earth, but paupers in eternity. I beat the drums of their eternal despair. Woe! woe! woe!

But there is great excitement in Heaven. Why those long processions? Why the booming of that great bell in the tower? It is the coronation day in Heaven.

Who are those riding on the thrones with crowns of eternal royalty? They must have been great people on the earth, world renowned people. No. They taught in a ragged school. Taught in a ragged school? Is that all? That is all. Who are those souls waving scepters of eternal dominion? Why are little children who waited on invalid mothers. That all? That is all. She was called "Little Mary" on earth. She is an empress now. Who are that great multitude on the highest thrones of Heaven? Who are they? Why they fed the hungry, they clothed the naked, they healed the sick, they comforted the heartbroken. They never found any rest until they put their head down on the pillow of the sepulcher. God watched them. God laughed defiance at the enemies who put their heels hard down on these His dear children; and one day the Lord struck His hand so hard on His thigh that the omnipotent sword rattled in His buckle, as He said: "I am their God, and no weapon formed against them shall prosper." What harm can the world do you when the Lord Almighty with unsheathed sword fights for you?

I preached this sermon for comfort. Go home to the place just where God has put you, to play the hero or the heroine. Do not envy any man his money or his applause or his social position. Do not envy any woman her wardrobe or exquisite appearance. Be the hero or the heroine. If there be no flour in the house and you do not know where your children are to get their bread, listen, and you will hear some thing tapping against the window pane. Go to the window and you will find it is the beak of a raven, and open the window and there will fly in the messenger that fed Elijah. Do you think that the God who grows the cotton of the South will let you freeze for lack of clothes? Do you think that the God who allowed the disciples on Sunday morning to go into the grain-field, and then take the grain and rub it in their hands and eat—do you think God will let you starve? Did you ever hear the experience of that old man: "I have been young, and now am I old, yet have I never seen the righteous forsaken, or his seed begging bread." Get up out of your discouragement! O, troubled soul! O, sewing woman! O, man kicked and cuffed by unjust employers, O, ye who are hard beset in the battle of life and know not which way to turn, O, ye bereft one, O, ye sick one with complaints you have told to no one, come and get the comfort of this subject. Listen to our great Captain's cheer: "To him that overcometh will I give to eat of the fruit of the tree of life which is in the midst of the Paradise of God."

CURIOUS FACTS.

A pound of pennies is worth \$142. A pound of five-cent pieces is worth \$455.50.

A MAINE baby has been christened Anna Versary because she was born on the anniversary of the parents' marriage.

A NEW French device for applying perfume is a pencil, which is rubbed on the article to be scented. All the fashionable odors, such as violet, heliotrope, etc., are now sold in this form in Paris.

THE smallest circular saw in use is one used in slitting gold pens. It is a disk about the size of a 5-cent piece, and has the thickness of ordinary paper. Its velocity tends to keep it rigid enough for use, 400 revolutions a minute being the ordinary rate of these diminutive saws.

AUSTRIAN engineers speak favorably of Gieszli's pilot engine for preventing railway collisions. It is worked by electricity, under the control of the engineer, and is run at any desired distance in front of the train, which stops automatically on encountering any obstacle.

MUCH of the so-called ivory now in use is simply potato. A good sound potato washed in diluted sulphuric acid, then boiled in the same solution, and then slowly dried, is all ready to be turned into buttons, poker chips and innumerable other things that ivory was used for once upon a time.

It is reported that a "devil-fish" or ocean vampire, weighing fully two tons, was recently caught in a fishing seine on the Mexican coast near Tampico. When dead and spread out on the beach it presented every appearance of an enormous bat or vampire. It was fifteen feet long and seventeen feet wide from the edges of the pectoral fins, and its mouth was five feet across.

For painting walls or other objects exposed to damp, a composition is said to be much used in Germany for very fine fillings and linseed-oil varnish; and when the object to be painted is to undergo frequent changes of temperature, linseed oil and amber varnish are added to the first two coats. This paint may be applied to wood, stone or iron; in the case of the latter it is not necessary to free it first from rust or city matters.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Topics of Interest Relating to Farm
and Household Manage-
ment.

Information for the Plowman, Stock-
man, Poultryer, Nurseryman,
and Housewife.

THE FARM.

Plows and Plowing.

Prof. Sanbr, last year, at the University of Missouri, made various experiments with plows and in plowing. A summary of the conclusions as arrived at, is given as follows:

A deflection of the traces when under draft from a straight line from shoulder to doubletree, results in a decided loss of power, and such a loss is applied to the galling and worrying of the horse. The use of a truck or a little wheel under the end of the plow beam gained 11.1 per cent. of the draft as an average of the trials made, and in addition gave a more uniform furrow and relieved the plowman. This saving can be made only when the line of draft is right.

The use of the coulter, was, without exception, attended with a decided loss of force or increased draft by whatever form of coulter used, but was less with the new style coulter than with the rolling and old-fashioned coulter. The average gain of draft by dispensing with the coulter was 15.6 per cent. The coulter invariably disturbed the line of draft, resulting in a furrow of different dimensions from those formed without it.

The draft of a plow decreases as depth of furrow increases, until it reaches the plow's normal capacity, and then increases as the depth is increased beyond this capacity of the plow. This law is modified by the fact that as a furrow increases in size, the ratio of cutting face or edge of plow to the furrow turned decreases.

The draft of a plow decreases as width of furrow increases, until the normal capacity of the plow is reached, after which it increases again under the same limitations as in previous cases of depth, yet it does not increase in as rapid a ratio as is seen in case of depth. The absolute draft in a fifteen-inch furrow was less than for a ten-inch furrow.

The discord of the traces, previously found by others has several possible explanations, one of which may possibly be the influence of plow improvement.

The necessity of intelligently adjusting the furrow to the normal capacity of the plow, or using only plows that will be normal to the furrow turned was made apparent. The loss in draft from a furrow varying from the plow's normal capacity by two points only, was for an average of all trials of varying widths and depths, 21 per cent. From the standpoint of draft it is poor economy to turn a small furrow. Three horses are better than two in plowing.

If one adds the savings from the three factors discussed—truck, coulter, and width and depth—one gets 49.7 per cent.; or a plow with truck on, coulter off, and plow a good-sized furrow, will give this per cent. of gain when put against a plow with coulter on, truck off and turning a shallow, narrow furrow; or rather the latter will draw 49.7 per cent. harder than the former, if the Professor's data are correct.

A seven by fourteen-inch furrow requires about three-horse power to turn it. Those who use two horses, either turn a small costly furrow or overdraw their horses upon sod land of the kind in question—a slow loan.

A furrow turned whose size is not normal to the plow, is usually, if not always, a jerky or uneven one, poor and hard on the workman.

THE DAIRY.

Prof. Lloyd on Feed for Cows.

The only conclusion which we can draw from the experience of feeding milk cows with succulent food and silage, said Prof. Lloyd in his paper at the British dairy conference, is, that the water that exists naturally in a vegetable tissue has a special effect upon the animal, and cannot be adequately replaced by water drunk in the usual way. In my opinion it seems that in vegetable matter there is an intimate union between this water and the chemical constituents of the vegetable. What this union or chemical combination is cannot as yet be said. In mineral substances we know that water can exist in intimate chemical union entirely different from water, which is merely mixed with that substance, and we may argue by analogy that there may be a similar two-fold condition of water in vegetable substances. Whether this be so or not the fact remains that a vegetable as grown acts very differently as food to that vegetable first dried and subsequently mixed with an amount of water equal to that which had been taken away. After a careful consideration of the feeding experiments hitherto conducted, it seems to me that the succulent foods which have contained the greatest proportion of water have proved the most valuable for dairy cattle, and this is apparently the chief cause why, in the experiments of Mr. I. N. Edwards, and subsequently of Sir John Lawes and Dr. Gilbert, mangels have proved superior to silage. In dry matter the two diets were similar, but the mangels contained eighty pounds of succulent water, the silage only forty pounds.

Dairy Notes.

In determining the amount of profit, the cost must always be considered, and no matter how cheap we can keep a hog it costs something every day in one way or another.

THERE is a great deal of contrivance in milk and cream, and it takes the best appliances and the most skilled makers to keep the mischief from being paid frequently by the butter.

We have often, says a contemporary, watched the milkers—from whose hands, near the little finger, drops of colored liquid were incessantly dropping upon the snowy froth in the pail—every drop the essence of cow dung, and sufficient in itself to destroy the "rose" in an ounce of butter.

THE ORCHARD.

Bark Grafting.

For several years I have practiced a kind of grafting which I have never seen described in any book on the subject, and which I think would be well adapted for grafting persimmons. It can be done at any time during the growing season. If in spring, it should be done as soon as the bark will peel freely from the stock. Use slices of last season's growth with two or three buds. Cut them with a long, sloping cut all on one side, and insert under the bark as done with the bud.

budding. Wrap and tie firmly, no wax being required. In ten days or two weeks the twine should be removed and the stock headed back.

If done later, well ripened wood of the current season's growth should be used, and the leaves must be cut off, leaving only a short piece of the stalk. Remove the twine when cion and stalk have united. The buds remain dormant the first season the same as in budding, and the stock should not be headed back until spring following.

This method has many advantages, requiring but little time, no skill, no wax, no risk, as it can be repeated if the first attempt has failed. In this climate it is more successful than cleft grafting, and can be practiced on branches much too large for budding.—C. K. M., Tazewell County, Ill.

Manure for Fruit.

Taking everything into consideration, surface manure is certainly the best for fruit. When it can be done, the surface should be well plowed, and then a good application of manure given, scattering broadcast and working well into the surface. If this can be done before the fruit is planted, all the better. A good, rich soil is the best place to receive a good yield of good fruit.

If the soil is not naturally rich, it should be made so by the application of stable manure. Hill manuring can be made to answer, but the effects are not so permanent as if applied broadcast. One of the poorest plans of manuring fruit plants is to apply it to the bottom of the place prepared and then all up with soil. In many cases almost as much harm is done as good is derived, as very often when applied in this way too much growth of wood is secured to harden properly before freezing weather. This is seriously injured by freezing, or the quality and yield of the fruit is lessened.

Whether applied broadcast or in the hill, care should always be taken to have the manure thoroughly incorporated with the soil, that it does not come in close contact with the roots. If applied in the hill, it should be thoroughly rotted and fined before applying. If the plants are already growing and you wish to apply manure, stir the surface thoroughly, taking care not to disturb the roots too much, and then apply broadcast, and harrow or cultivate well into the surface. If seeded down, manure may be applied on the surface, and a good harrowing given. Considerable benefit will be secured, though the best plan will be to cultivate or plow the surface and then apply.—Cor. Farm, Field, and Stockman.

THE STOCK RANCH.

Feeding Draught Horses.

Too little care is taken by farmers generally with the feed of their horses. In all the large stables of our country, as well as those of Europe, the care and feeding of horses is systematized. The horses on the street-car lines have their coarse feed cut and their grain ground. This is true, also, of horses used for heavy teaming. If it pays the owners of these horses to hire men to prepare food for them, why will it not pay the farmer to prepare food for his horses?

Sometimes the rations prepared for horses doing heavy work all the while can be used for farm horses when at heavy work. If they cannot be used they may suggest good rations that may. With this object in view, we give the ration fed to the heavy draught horses in large teaming corporations of England.

The daily allowance of hay is 12 pounds; this is cut up with 3 or 4 pounds of clean oat straw. If the horses are at very heavy work and put in long hours the fodder ration is increased to 18 to 20 pounds, 2 of which is good meadow hay.

The fitting proportion of the albuminoid materials requisite for the formation of red blood and vigorous muscle in hard-working, heavy horses range from one to five, or six of the carbonaceous or other food constituents. This ratio is secured by the liberal use of beans and peas, which contain weight for weight, nearly three times the amount of flesh-formers as oats, and nearly four times that of corn. The mixture of grain given daily to each horse consists of 3.34 pounds beans, 1.65 pounds peas, 9.25 pounds corn, 1.0 pounds oats. The grain is used cracked, but not too much crushed or bruised. No beans should be used unless clean, sound, and weighing 60 pounds to 64 pounds per bushel. Oats are carefully selected of at least 40 pounds to the bushel, natural weight, and clean, dry, sweet, and hard. Every Saturday night a mash, consisting of 3 1/2 pounds bran, and 1 pound linseed, is served to each horse, and on Sunday little more than one-half the working-day allowance of corn is given. Many experienced horse owners would object to this dietary on account of the large proportion of corn, which they would reduce, correspondingly increasing the oats; while others, now that barley is cheap, introduce one or two pounds of it into the feed. The cooking of food for horses is now properly reprobated, on account of its favoring imperfect mastication and insalivation, with consequent indigestion; while, moreover, it interferes with condition and endurance.—Farm, Field, and Stockman.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Some Hints About Bedrooms.

The care of a bedroom is sometimes neglected because of the apparent simplicity of the work. The style in which it is usually accomplished is known to every one.

The coverings are thrown back over the foot of the bed, permitting them to drag on the dusty floor, and the window is left open five or ten minutes, a length of time popularly considered quite sufficient to air the room. The bed-maker may possibly turn the mattress, but in seven cases out of ten the bedclothes are spread up without going through this form and tucked in snugly at the foot, to prevent the fresh air getting in or the stale air escaping.

The right way of performing this work is not so difficult that one need shrink from it. The coverings should first be back over two chairs set at the foot of the bed. The mattress should then be doubled so that the air may get to all parts of it, and left so for half an hour to an hour. In very severe winter weather the time may be lessened. Each piece of bed clothing should be shaken before it is restored to its place, and the pillows beaten and patted into shape. The white spread, that should have been removed at bedtime the night before and neatly folded, is now fresh and smooth. If pillow shams are not used, the creased night slips may be exchanged for fresh day cases, and the former laid aside until the evening.

The bed is not all that needs close care in the sleeping room. The dusting is far more important than many people suspect. The nestings of fluff and down, the nesting-place for dust and heavy smells, are not to be

be commended in a bed-chamber. The bits of drapery, the brackets, the gay Japanese fans, the photographs, and the pieces of bric-a-brac that are "admirable in other parts of the house are out of place here. Whatever furniture there is should be carefully wiped off each day with a soft cloth, and this shaken out of the window afterwards.

The room should receive a thorough sweeping at least once a week, and at this time every article in it should be moved, and no nook nor corner left unmoved. If there are curtains at the windows they should be well shaken, that no dust may linger in their folds.

The receptacles for waste water should be washed out every day and scalded three times a week. In hot weather the scalding should take place every day, and the utensils be sunned if possible. Wash-clothes should be wrung out in boiling water every other day. Without this they soon become offensive. Shoes and other articles of apparel should not be left lying about the room to gather dust and look untidy. Soiled clothes should never be left in the sleeping-room. They contaminate the atmosphere.

When all these precautions are closely followed there will be no trouble with the close, unpleasant odor that one finds often in eyes handsome and apparently well-kept bedrooms. Such malodors are not only disagreeable, but positively unwholesome, especially for delicate persons and children.

Useful Suggestions.

GLYCERINE does not agree with a very dark skin.

If you use powder always wash it off before going to bed.

When you give your cellar its spring cleaning add a little copperas water and salt to the whitewash.

SPRINKLING salt on the tops and at the bottom of garden walls is said to keep snails from climbing up or down.

If quilts are folded or rolled tightly after washing, then beaten with a rolling pin or a potato masher, it lightens up the cotton, and makes them seem soft and new.

TAR may be removed from the hands by rubbing with the outside of fresh orange or lemon peel, and drying immediately. The volatile oil dissolves the tar so that it can be rubbed off.

MOTES or any summer flying insects may be enticed to destruction by bright tin pan half filled with kerosene set in a dark corner of the room. Attracted by the bright pan, the moth will meet his death in the kerosene.

THE KITCHEN.

Ginger Pound Cake.

Three cups of flour, one cup of molasses, one cup of butter, one-half cup of butter, two teaspoonsful of saleratus, two teaspoonsful of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of ginger and two eggs.

Tapioea Fruit Pudding.

One-half cupful of tapioea soaked overnight in one quart of cold water. In the morning cover the bottom of a baking dish with any kind of fruit, either canned or fresh, sweeten the tapioea with one-half cupful of sugar, add a little salt and nutmeg, pour over the fruit and bake one hour. Serve with sauce.

Silver Cake.

Two teaspoonsful of powdered white sugar, one cup of white butter, whites of six eggs beaten to a stiff froth, sufficient flour to make a cake batter; add good baking powder to the flour if desired; flavor with essence of vanilla. First put the butter and sugar to a cream, then add the other ingredients. Bake in quick oven.

Cocoanut Cream Pudding.

Three tablespoonsful of tapioea soaked overnight, one quart boiling milk, one small cup of sugar and the yolks of four eggs. Boil ten minutes, add three tablespoonsful of cocoanut and boil five minutes longer. Beat the whites to a stiff froth, stir in a little sugar, and spread on top. Sprinkle with cocoanut and brown. Serve cold.

Potato Salad.

Cut a dozen cold boiled potatoes into slices from a quarter to half an inch. Put these in a salad bowl with four tablespoonsful of good vinegar, six tablespoonsful of Lucan cream oil, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, with pepper and salt to taste. Stir well together till all is thoroughly mixed, and set aside for three hours.

Apple Pudding.

Stir a cup of corn meal into a quart of boiling milk; then stir in a quart of sliced sweet apples, a cup of molasses and a teaspoon of salt; mix all together well. When ready to put into the oven, add two quarts of milk, pour into a large, buttered pudding dish, and bake slowly until done; when cold, a clear, amber colored jelly will be formed.

Ginger Beer.

For ginger beer take one large spoonful of pulverized ginger, one of cream of tartar, one pint of yeast, one pint of West India molasses, and six quarts of water; stir thoroughly and set in a warm place. When it begins to ferment, bottle and cork tight. It will make a very nice drink. If liked one can add two teaspoonsful of essence of sassafras or wintergreen for flavoring.

Stopping Off Drink.

My experience teaches me that haunts and companions have little to do with leading the dipsomaniac to the fatal cup, although good companionship has a great influence in keeping the convalescent away from it. As a rule the habitual drunkard avoids companions, drinks in solitary communion with his own bitter thoughts, building castles in the air, cursing every glass he drinks, and inwardly resolving that each particular debauch should be his last. I may add, moreover, that I have seldom met a dipsomaniac really desiring to be cured who did not surround himself with far more stringent restrictions than the simple avoidance of haunts and companions. You cannot, as De Quincey points out, stop drinking alcohol, step by step, as you can opium, drop by drop. The decision that is final should be initial. The only cure is an absolute cessation from drinking, accompanied, it is important to add, by an earnest desire to be cured. The "desire to be cured" is an essential condition, and where it does not exist must be created, or all efforts will prove futile.

The foregoing experiences establish, to my mind, two propositions: (A) That dipsomania is a disease of the mind, due to physical causes, the victims of which are incapable of managing themselves or their affairs; and (B) that total abstinence from alcoholic drinks for a prolonged period is essential in order that a cure may be effected.—Westminster Review.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

JOHN C. POST, Editor.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1888.

Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT—

BENJAMIN HARRISON,
OF INDIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT—

LEVI P. MORTON,
OF NEW YORK.

County Ticket.

For Judge of Probate—

CHARLES E. SOULE.

For Sheriff—

EDWARD VAUPELL.

For Register of Deeds—

W. F. KELLEY.

For County Clerk—

WALTER S. COLE.

For County Treasurer—

E. P. GIBBS.

For Prosecuting Attorney—

WALTER I. LILLIE.

For Circuit Court Commissioners—

AREND VISSCHER.

W. J. VAN SLYKE.

For Surveyor—

EMMETT PECK.

For Coroners—

CURTIS W. GRAY.

O. E. YATES.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES—

1st District—G. J. DIEKEMA.

2nd District—J. V. B. GOODRICH.

Philip Padgham.

We are pleased to announce that Mr. Phil. Padgham, of Allegan, is a candidate for nomination on the Republican ticket for Attorney-General. Mr. Padgham is well known throughout Western Michigan, as an able lawyer and an honest man. He is very popular among all classes wherever known and stands in the front rank among the lawyers of the State; and his nomination would be an excellent one. We hope that the delegates from Ottawa County to the State Convention will give him their solid vote for the nomination.

The Issue.

With all its defects our system of government is the best in the world. The same is true of the method by which the people choose their rulers. Every man in this Country is at liberty to nominate himself for President, or have his friends do so, and be voted for by them. But the result has been to have the contest narrowed down between two great parties. This is now the case, and the November election will secure the triumph of either the Republican or Democratic ticket. This being a certainty, the man who wishes to have his vote help to determine who shall govern him and how he shall be governed must choose between Harrison and Cleveland.

The present campaign is not one of new or past issues merely, although it is certainly no objection to Mr. Harrison that his grandfather was a President of the United States, and that he is now an able statesman and that he was a soldier who helped suppress the rebellion, nor can the glorious record of the Republican party be a reason why a man should desert it.

The platforms of the two parties have made the revision of the tariff the leading national issue of the campaign. On the one hand, the Democratic platform, and the construction placed upon it by the Democratic majority in Congress seeks to change the present tariff by sweeping reductions of duties upon raw materials and manufactured products.

The customs revenues are made up of three classes, each paying the following amounts:

Luxuries.....	\$41,770,462
Sugar.....	58,016,686
Raw materials and Manufactures.....	117,499,745

Total \$217,286,893

From this list the Democrats propose to strike off from \$80,000,000 to \$113,000,000. They do not touch the revenue derived from luxuries, cut off but \$28,000,000 from the sugar duties, do not reduce the internal revenue taxes, but desire to take from fifty to seventy five millions from raw materials and manufactured articles. Wool imported from foreign countries now pays a duty of \$7,000,000. This the Democratic party wish to place on the free list and flood the country with wool from South America and Australia. The principal blow, however, would fall upon manufactured products. The American workman is to day better paid than any on the face of the earth. This is made possible only by the manufacturer obtaining better prices for his wares, or having better facilities for his work. Suppose that duties are reduced, and in many instances entirely cut away, as proposed by the Democratic party. But one result would follow, to increase the importation from Europe of manufactured products, made at less labor cost than is possible here, without reducing wages.

The Republican party on the contrary would decrease the present surplus by cutting off the tax on tobacco and on sugar, and if any thing more is necessary, by a careful revision of the tariff so as to retain all possible protection to American manufactures. The manufacturing interests of the country build up its cities and towns and give to the farmer a market for nine tenths of his surplus products. The free trade policy contained in the Democratic platform and the Mills tariff bill would, if adopted by the nation, close the doors of thousands of our mills and factories.

There is no present danger, however, of such a result. The Senate of the United States is Republican and will defeat all attempts on the part of the Democrats to pass any free trade measure, during the present session of Congress. The issue remains to be settled by the November election; and we confidently look for the triumph of the American system of Protection and of the Republican party.

Prices under a Protective Tariff.

The attorneys for free trade, who seek to create prejudice against the policy of Protection by charging that it enhances the cost to consumers, can best be met by a comparison of prices of a few articles in common use.

In 1860 salt, then on the free list, sold to consumers at an average price of \$3 per barrel. The tariff on salt in barrels is now 12 cents per hundred pounds, (or say 334 cents per barrel), and the average price is not more than half that of 1860. As salt has been made the subject of special attack, it may be well to ascertain just how much of the present selling price goes to the manufacturer, against whom it is sought to create prejudice. In 1887, at the works in Michigan, salt sold for 60 cents per barrel—and of this sum 20 cents was paid to the cooper for making the barrel. All between this price and that paid by consumers went for transportation and profits of middlemen.

The manufacture of plate glass was established in 1866, when the foreign-made article sold for \$2.50 per square foot. The tariff on a similar quality of glass is now 50 cents per foot, and the price has steadily lowered until it is now 75 cents per square foot.

Pig Iron, in 1860, sold for \$22.75 per ton. With a tariff of \$6.75 per ton it now sells for \$18.

Steel rails were first made here in 1867, when the price was \$167 per ton. The tariff has been as high as \$28 per ton, and is now \$17. Steel rails are now quoted at \$31, and have sometimes been lower.

A favorite plea of free traders is that with wools and woollens on the free list "the poor man's blanket" would be sold for one-half its present price—when the fact is prices for blankets of equal quality are about the same in the United States and England. Here is the proof: Last year the Secretary of War invited bids for supplying army blankets of four pounds weight, and allowed foreigners to compete on the same terms as American manufacturers, that is, without paying the tariff. The lowest British bid was only 30 cents per blanket less than that of an American. The tariff, if it had been charged, would be about \$1.50. Our free trade Cabinet officer gave the contract to the foreigner who pays no taxes and buys nothing in this country, instead of favoring the American, who supplies work to hundreds of people and otherwise adds to the wealth of our country. The money from our national treasury went to a foreign country, and American soldiers are to sleep under British blankets, because they can be made in England for thirty cents less than in this country.

And here is some testimony from the other side: Matthew Arnold, the eminent English scholar, statesman and free trade advocate, recently deceased, last year made a tour of this country, and afterwards gave his conclusions in the Nineteenth Century Magazine, (April, 1888.) In this paper the writer admits that conditions in the United States are favorable to "that immense class of people" whose incomes are less than \$1,500 a year, while in England the advantage "is greatly in favor of those with incomes above that sum." Of wages he says, "the humbler kind of work is better paid in America than with us, the higher kind worse. Luxuries are, as I have said, very dear—above all, European luxuries, but a working-man's clothing is nearly as cheap as in England, and plain food is on the whole cheaper."

Benton Harbor Fruit Interests.

We find the following items in the Palladium of July 27:

"The steamer Puritan took out of Benton Harbor and St. Joseph Monday night between 14,000 and 15,000 packages of fruit, mainly crates of raspberries, though including blackberries, blueberries and apples. This is probably the largest single load of raspberries that ever went out of the port. At 8:30 o'clock the string of teams waiting to unload at the boat stretched at one time from the dock along Water and Pipestone streets to the Lintner boat. The boat did not leave St. Joseph until 10:30 o'clock, but made excellent time, as the Chicago dock and a committee of the early market of Georgia have nominated."

"Mr. Bert Smith harvested strawberries enough from 34 square rods, less than a quarter of an acre, to net him \$98.22 after paying all charges, including crates and picking. This wasn't a very good year for strawberries, either."

Such facts are eye openers to those who desire to develop the dormant resources of Holland. Why don't we ship a steamboat load of fruit every day out of Holland Harbor? Not because we cannot raise the fruit, certainly. We clip another important item from the same paper.

"The receipts of berries at the Graham & Morton dock in Chicago Tuesday morning was 12,400 cases, out of a total of 15,720 cases brought into the city by boat and rail."

It would seem from this that Railroads cannot compete with steamboats in carrying fruit to market, when the steamboats are owned and run by the people who ship the fruit, or their neighbors.

What this adds to the business of the town can be seen from the following extract:

"The stranger who lingers on our streets in the evening will wonder at the great procession of fruit wagons, and cannot fail to be interested in the quiet and systematic transfer of hundreds of loads of berries to the deck of the great steamer. A conception of the amount of labor required to 'gather in' 15,000 cases of raspberries in one day can be obtained only by knowledge of the extent of the berry region and the multiplication of thousands of little hands by the tens of thousands of nimble fingers employed in our berry fields."

This is proving a prolific season for our farm and fruit crops, and prices of all of our fruits will doubtless prove remunerative to the growers. The strawberry crop was light but paid well. The enormous crop of raspberries are going out at paying prices, while our canning and evaporating establishments have exhibited commendatory enterprise in taking the surplus at prices which will be appreciated by growers. Blackberries will net more money to growers than other varieties of berries, and with the many new plantations coming into bearing to compensate the partial failure in some localities—the crop will be one of the largest and best ever gathered here."

Here is another suggestive item:

"The pickle company received their first supply of home-grown cucumbers of the season on Monday."

Some of our people have been considering the question whether it would pay to put up a fruit evaporator in Holland, and whether there was any fruit here to be dried. The following clipping gives a point on the evaporator question:

"C. M. Smith will pick 60 cases of black raspberries to-day (Monday) which go to the evaporator, they having contracted his whole crop."

We make no apologies to the editor of the Palladium for slashing his paper in this way. He is welcome to take his revenge in the same manner if he can find any Holland news of value to his readers.

This Year's Fair.

Before our next issue it is expected that the premium list of the S. O. and W. A. Fair will be ready for distribution. We are informed that many material changes and additions have been made in the list.

In several departments the premiums offered have been increased and new classes added, especially in the Department of Horses and Sheep. In the Fruit Department canned fruits and jellies have been added. The entire list has been thoroughly revised by competent persons and doubtless will give better satisfaction than last year.

It has heretofore been a cause of complaint that in a few instances parties would exhibit year after year the same article or animal for competition and each time draw a first premium on the same. The effect of this is to discourage and restrict competition. To obviate this difficulty the Executive Committee have amended its rules by adding, "No article or animal that has drawn a first premium at two former fairs can compete for a premium, but may be awarded a diploma." A similar provision is found in the rules of other associations.

The leading features of the next fair will be its special attractions and special premiums. Among the latter we would mention a renewal with some additions of the liberal premiums of Walsh, De Roo Milling Co., on bread and wheat; and the premiums offered by the Vineyard Fanning Mill Co., of which A. M. Kanters is secretary and treasurer, of one of its valuable fanning mills for a best collection of grain.

There is a determination on the part of the executive officers of the association to make the next fair eminently a financial success, so that they may be enabled to decrease its present indebtedness. We gladly sustain them in this and bespeak the co-operation of this entire community.

The Fair Association has made an engagement with Prof. E. D. Hogan of Jackson, Michigan, for two hot air balloon ascensions to occur Wednesday and Thursday of the fair. This doubtless will prove a great attraction and will draw crowds of people to witness it. Prof. Hogan, as an aeronaut, has acquired a national reputation, and the association is to be congratulated on having secured his services.

Grand Haven Celery.

We find the following in the Grand Haven Evening Tribune:

Mr. Geo. Hancock, the veteran celery grower, and in fact the first pioneer in the business in this section, says that the reason that his celery shipments have not been noted in the Tribune recently, is because he does not have time to call around and report them. "When we mention the fact that he has nineteen men constantly employed, and that he is shipping, on an average, 2,400 dozen of celery per week, it is easy to perceive that his time is limited. One week ago to-day he shipped 631 dozen. This is the largest day's shipment of the season. Another point which is worth mention, is the fact that Grand Haven celery brings higher prices in Chicago than the Kalamazoo article. We were shown to-day a 'price current' of July 25, from Barnett Bros., commissioner men of 150 South Water street, Chicago, that quotes as follows: 'Kalamazoo celery (fresh), 10c, small, less. Grand Haven (fresh) 20c, small, less. Mr. Hancock has recently been getting returns for 25c regularly, five cents above quotations. Any one with half an eye can see from this that Grand Haven's celery is the best in the world. Mr. H. now ships to eight different states and does not cut under his neighbor on prices."

Mr. Hancock deserved his success by having shown the courage to engage in what was almost an untold experience when he commenced the celery culture, and by the energy with which he has pushed the business. We are sorry that we have not a "Mr. Geo. Hancock" in Holland, to improve our celery lands, which lie waiting for some one to cultivate them. We have abundance of the proper soil, and only lack the enterprise and energy Mr. Hancock has put into this profitable business in Grand Haven.

Another Allegan Railroad.

Our Allegan neighbors are in pursuit of another railroad. According to the Journal and Tribune, the Columbus, Lima, and Northwestern Railroad asks Allegan to furnish them the right of way through the country, depot grounds, etc.

And the Railroad Committees of Allegan and Saugatuck have made an agreement to that effect with Mr. F. P. Graf, Secretary of the Company.

The road is expected to come into Michigan near the western line of Hillsdale County, and go from there to Coldwater and Kalamazoo, thence, via Gun Plains, Otsego and Trowbridge Townships, south of Kalamazoo river to Allegan, and from there to Saugatuck.

We hope this new project will be more successful than the attempt to get the Cincinnati, Jackson, and Mackinac road.

Republican County Convention.

This convention assembled at Grand Haven on Thursday. Thomas A. Parish, was elected temporary chairman. On taking the chair, Mr. Parish made a ringing speech. G. J. Van Duren was appointed temporary Secretary. The following committees were appointed: On credentials—Goodrich, Koeltz, Van Loo.

On permanent organization and order of business—Farr, W. Diekema, Reed.

Resolutions—G. J. Diekema, C. Lillie, Parish.

Hon. T. W. Ferry entered the hall and was greeted with applause. He responded to this reception with an eloquent and logical speech clearly stating the issues of the campaign, which was frequently interrupted with applause.

The report of the Committee on permanent organization was presented by Mr. Farr, which was adopted, with slight amendments. Hon. J. V. B. Goodrich was made permanent chairman, H. F. Harbeck, Secretary, G. J. Diekema and S. E. Sheldon, tellers.

The committee on credentials reported the following delegates entitled to vote in the convention:

Allendale.

Frank J. Fox, Frank J. Brown, Robert Prichard, Henry O. Velsy, Ezra H. Smead, Ransom Stevens, George Latham.

Blendon.

Henry Havikhorst, Philip L. Jowett, Henry Avink.

Crocker.

O. B. Jubb, Joel A. Bond, J. D. Pickett, Er Smith, Orren Hunter, John Koster.

Georgetown.

Robert Alward, Lincoln Chamberlin, H. D. Weatherwax, E. F. Bosworth, Blaine Brennan, Wm. Whipple, Jr., Thomas Curry.

Grand Haven City.

First Ward—Robert Radeke, Wm. Sleutel, Joseph Palmer, Fred Hatty.

Second Ward—Joseph Koeltz, T. A. Parish, Joseph W. Eibler.

Third Ward—Geo. A. Farr, Daniel Gale, James P. Brayton, Fred Mansfield, James Danhof, John M. H. Brown, James Hancock, Silas Kilbourn, Walter G. Van Slyke.

Fourth Ward—Horace G. Nichols, John Vaupell, Cornelius Nyland.

Grand Haven Township.

Henry Seel, Walter Phillips.

Holland Township.

W. Diekema, I. Marzullo, A. Visser, M. C. Coburn, J. Kerkhof, A. van der Haar, B. Van Raalte, John Reus, J. Kammeraad, George H. Soule, L. Reus.

Holland City.

First Ward—Jacob Lokker, E. B. Doesburg, Wm. H. Beach, G. J. Van Duren.

Second Ward—R. N. De Merel, Martin Clark.

Third Ward—A. Verlee, G. J. Diekema, E. Vaupell, John Kramer.

Fourth Ward—E. Mulder, G. Van Schelven.

Jamestown.

Nicholas De Vries, Henry Boech, Henry de Kline, Henry Van Noord, Henry Boesch, Albert Whitney, Albert Rie.

Oliver.

John W. Nottingham, Henry Pelgrin, John C. Robert, H. Luidens, Thomas Berry, A. J. Eelman, John Owens.

Polkton.

J. V. B. Goodrich, C. Cleland, John Cooney, T. M. Reed, J. Layton, Bert Lathrop, J. B. Watson, C. C. Stiles, L. P. Ernst, W. B. Cole, Chas. Mills, Edwin Thayer, John Robinson.

Robinson.

Wm. Walter, James Cameron.

Spring Lake.

J. B. Perham, L. D. South, H. Beckwith, C. P. Brown, Blair Hildeman, O. D. White, H. C. Howe, J. M. Cornelius, Franklin Cole, E. Gardner, F. Wieringa, Alexander Wood, H. F. Harbeck.

Tallmadge.

C. C. Liley, Melvin Smith, Elbert Lynn, M. F. Walling, John Tupper, George Starke, Berthel Rice.

Wright.

Suel A. Sheldon, Chas. Wells, Joseph Raymond, A. A. Irish, Henry F. Shuster, John Sickles, I. Walker.

Zeeland.

C. Van Loo, H. De Kruit, Jr., S. Coburn, C. den Herder, G. J. Van Zanten, A. Lahuis, Wm. Wiebers, Isaac Verlee, H. Keppel, J. P. Brusse, Henry De Free, Jacob Vandenberg.

The Convention proceeded to the nomination of candidates for County offices. Hon. Charles E. Soule, of Grand Haven, was renominated for Judge of Probate, by acclamation. Three candidates were presented for the office of Sheriff, Edward Vaupell of Holland, George Shears, of Crocker and W. H. Maxfield of Tallmadge. The first informal ballot resulted: Vaupell 59; Shears 38; Maxfield 33; Palmer 1.

A formal ballot was then taken, giving Vaupell 70 votes, a majority. His nomination was made unanimous. For the office of Register of Deeds, an informal ballot resulted:

W. E. Kelly 82; G. J. Van Duren 36; Henry Bosch 10; scattering 2.

A formal ballot gave Kelly 80, Van Duren 46, Bosch 7; W. F. Kelly was made the unanimous nominee of the convention.

For County Clerk, Walter S. Cole received 76 votes, Geo. D. Turner 56. A formal ballot gave W. S. Cole 91, G. D. Turner 38, nominating Mr. Cole.

E. P. Gibbs, the present incumbent was nominated by acclamation for County Treasurer.

Walter I. Lillie, the present efficient prosecuting attorney, was renominated without opposition.

For Circuit Court Commissioners Arend Visser and W. J. Van Slyke were placed on the ticket. Emmett Peck, county surveyor.

Curtis W. Gray and O. E. Yates were nominated for coroners.

Delegates to the State, Congressional and Senatorial conventions were selected as follows: to the State convention:

H. F. Harbeck, Suel H. Sheldon, H. D. Weatherwax, J. V. B. Goodrich, C. C. Lillie, D. Clelland, Frank Fox, George Shears, J. Danhof, G. A. Farr, John Owens, G. J. Diekema, Hiram Potts, W. I. Lillie.

To Congressional Convention: Joseph Koeltz, G. J. Diekema, L. B. Ernst, C. P. Brown, L. Mulder, T. A. Parish, J. B. Perham, C. Den Herder, Frank Fox, M. Walling, H. E. Shuster, John Sickles, John Cooney.

The delegates to the Congressional convention were instructed to cast their votes for Geo. W. McBride, for member of Congress.

To Senatorial Convention:

A. Visser, W. H. Beach, L. D. Heath, Hiram Beckwith, W. Diekema, J. B. Perham, Isaac Cappon, Geo. Shears, H. D. Weatherwax, Edwin Thayer, H. De Kruit, J. A. Bond, Albert Lahuis.

The delegates to the Senatorial Convention were instructed to cast their votes for Hon. C. Van Loo of Zeeland, for State Senator.

Hon. G. J. Diekema was renominated by acclamation for representative in the legislature from the first District. Hon. J. V. B. Goodrich, of Coopersville, was renominated for Representative from the second district without opposition.

The committee on resolutions presented the following resolutions which were greeted with applause:

First.—We, the Republicans of Ottawa County in convention assembled do hereby re-affirm our faith and confidence in the policy and doctrines of Republican principles.

Second.—We heartily endorse the national Republican platform adopted in Chicago and pledge our support to that great American soldier and Statesman, Benjamin Harrison.

Third.—We condemn the Democratic majority in Congress for having adopted a tariff bill that is in perfect harmony with the sentiments expressed in the constitution of the Confederate States. A tariff bill that was conceived in the minds of the representatives of a solid South and strikes to the ground all of Michigan's leading industries; and we heartily congratulate the Republican majority in the United States Senate upon the resolution to frame a tariff bill with a view to the protection of American industries and labor.

Fourth.—We condemn the Democratic party for having obtained control of the executive office through fraudulent representations, intimidation of voters and corruption of the ballot box; and we assert that the mission of the Republican party will never be ended until every vote in the land shall be freely cast and honestly counted.

Fifth.—We endorse the honest and economical government of the affairs of Michigan, by his excellency Gov. Cyrus G. Luce; and pledge our help to secure his re-nomination.

Sixth.—We commend the action of the last Republican legislature of this State in keeping sacred the pledges of the party; and submitting to the people the question of prohibition and further endorse their honest efforts to take the saloon out of politics, and in securing to the people of this State temperance legislation. And we pledge our further support to every honest effort to suppress the evils of intemperance.

It was resolved by the Convention, that the delegates to the State Convention present the name of Hon. Isaac Cappon of Holland, as an elector on the national ticket.

The Convention was attended by one hundred and thirty four delegates, being the largest ever held in the County. All were representative men from the various townships and cities, and were enthusiastic in their support of Harrison and Morton. Ottawa County can be counted as for at least one thousand and majority for the Republican ticket this fall.

English Spavin Liniment removes all Hard, Soft, or Calloused Lumps and Blisters from horses, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring-bone, Stiffes, Sprains, All Swollen Throats, Coughs, Etc. Saves \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by Dr. H. Kramers, Druggist, Holland, Mich. 16-0m

Our California Correspondence.

Visit to the Lick Telescope.

AN INTERVIEW WITH JUPITER.

The poor old Moon.

SAN JOSE, CAL., JULY 24th '88.

Mr. Editor.—A large party went to the Lick Observatory Saturday evening for the purpose of taking a peep through the "largest telescope in the world." The stages belonging to the new line were loaded to their fullest capacity.

One hundred horses were accommodated at the Smith Creek stable, while the hotel presented a picture like unto "fair time;" cots, bunks and lounges were brought into requisition and the ubiquitous hostess did everything possible to comfortably house the crowd. Several private conveyances came from remote distances. Some brought their blankets along, but the majority trusted to luck and the landlady.

This being the occasion for the second public observation permitted by the authorities of the Observatory, each would-be observer was anxious to get the first peep through the monster, and the seven miles of many curves from the hotel to the top was converted for the time being into a race track. The beautiful moonlight night and the warm still atmosphere acted as a stimulant to urge on man and horse while the moonlight panorama of valleys and mountains below presented a picture rare indeed.

All was bustle at the Observatory. The crowd assembled in such numbers on the adjustable floor that Prof. Keeler was obliged to request them to step off. A line was formed in post-office order, and with a due exercise of patience and weariness, our turn came. The masculine half of the crowd said "the gentler sex fidgeted, and had it not been more or less painful to the unaccustomed eye, some of them would no doubt be gazing yet." Hm! men never fudge, "dout you know!"

The large glass was pointed at Jupiter. It looked something like the bright sky-work of an unfinished painting. The adjustment was not focused for every eye, and ours was decidedly off. No sky or exterior lines were observable, the subject filled the entire face of the glass. However, one of the satellites seemed to bob up serenely and then flicker away. Across the face of Jupiter three parallel belts like horizon clouds were plainly visible; nothing else to an unskilled eye. Look at an unfinished sunset painting without ground work, fifty feet distant, and you have a fair picture of his lordship Jupiter. The mechanism connected with the great telescope is a marvel of success, and accuracy, and every detail performs its part in perfect harmony. We next visited the twelve inch glass which was pointed at the moon. This was an interesting picture. The poor old moon, which has so faithfully watched over the midnight serenades of our youth is dejected. It looks sad. It is not made of green cheese although some ventured the opinion that it looks something like a Limburger, and furthermore, there is no man in the moon. No use telling us that kind of stuff any more—we have bro't it 289,000,000 miles toward us just to explode these stories which were told us in our youth.

In my humble opinion the moon is a corpse, and he, she, or it, died with the small pox. Imagine a well pitted face, magnified several million times and you will have a fair picture of the moon with the apologies in favor of the face.

The attaches of the Observatory are gentlemen, courteous and kind, and best of all they do not get tired. We also learned that an astronomer is not necessarily a hermit. Just think; one of them, Prof. Hill, has read "Gullivers Travels," "Jules Verne," all of Haggard's works, and the Bible.

This gentleman interested us an hour explaining the modus operandi of taking time from the sun and stars, and how the mariners are enabled to locate their position so accurately while on mid-ocean. The various instruments for this purpose are emblems of the very finest mechanical skill. The earthquake indicator is a marvelous piece of ingenuity, but they need more earthquakes in order to keep this machine a factor of usefulness in this Country of ours.

Altogether the whole machinery, electric and otherwise, seems to be running perfectly at Mt. Hamilton, and no citizen of this great country will visit this wonderful Observatory, and leave the place without a feeling of reverence toward the generous and far-sighted man, whose trust is marked by the grand piece of scientific mechanism known to the world.

The summer vacation is nearly ended, and your correspondent removes soon to Berkeley to put Miss Winifred into the University of California which is conducted nearly the same as the University at Ann Arbor. It is a State school and commands the best talent the

Macatawa Park Notes.

PRIVATE picnics to the Park have been numerous during the fine weather of this week.

The steamer Hackley, of Muskegon, ran an excursion from that city to the Park last Sunday.

SUNDAY evenings services are held on the beach at the Park, at which the entire population of the place are present.

AMONG the improvements at Macatawa Park are the street lights. Thirty-six lights have been placed at various points on the walks. They present a fine appearance at night.

The hotel at Macatawa and every cottage and tent on the grounds are filled with people. Landlord Ryder and his wife are busy and happy, and everybody is having a good time.

The Macatawa Park Association is constantly adding improvements to the Park for the benefit and comfort of pleasure seekers, the latest being a new walk leading west to Lake Michigan.

SERVICES are held each Sunday afternoon at Macatawa Park, conducted by different clergymen residing there. Last Sunday an excellent sermon was preached by Rev. W. C. Westervelt of Denver, Colorado.

The new depot at Macatawa is a very attractive and ornamental addition to the appearance of the Park. It is also found to be a very useful place for people to rest themselves, when fatigued from wandering through the grounds.

EDDIE BERTSCH, of this city, and Fred Mowat, of Grand Rapids, claim to own the fastest yacht on the Bay. She is called "The Mississippi," and is 36 ft. long, and judging from her build, is a swift sailing boat.

THREE years ago Mr. H. W. Perry, a prominent citizen of Brazil, Ind., visited Macatawa Park for his health. He has returned each year since; and there are now thirty persons from that town stopping at the Park hotel. There are also about fifty persons from South Bend and Mishawaka, Ind. at the Park. This indicates what the "Hoosiers" think of our beautiful resort.

The party of young men from Allegan, who were camping out at Macatawa Park last week, returned home on Monday last. They had with them a diminutive darkey who acted as their steward. He was dressed in a linen suit, with red handkerchief, and he created much amusement at the Park.

Out Around.

Zeeland.

Aug. 2. Miss Jennie Kolyn is home from Muskegon for a few days.

Mrs. Lillie Young of Coopersville is visiting her sister Mrs. A. De Kruij.

The Republican club had a meeting last night. Twelve delegates were appointed to the Ottawa County Republican Convention which met at Grand Haven Thursday Aug. 2nd.

Mr. Ver Lee has purchased a full blooded Holstein cow in order to keep up his trade on milk-shakes.

Last Friday morning Nibbelink's new carryall passed through here loaded with some of the elite of Holland en route for Drenthe where they called on Dr. De Spelder.

Saturday morning Mr. John Veneklasen had his right arm badly mangled while coupling some cars loaded with brick at their brickyard.

To Mr. Mrs. John Pyl an eight pound boy.

Mr. J. W. Goosen is taking a short vacation for the first time since he commenced work for the Chicago & West Michigan Ry. Co. as station agent in 1871.

"TIM."

Ottawa Station.

Aug. 6. The severe dry weather during the past week has quite sensibly affected corn, potatoes, and beans.

Olive Centre Grange conferred the fourth degree on a class of nine members last Saturday, and celebrated the ceremony by a Grange feast, in which more than forty persons participated. There are two more applications for membership before the Grange, and others are making known their intentions.

The toot, toot, of the steam thrasher is now heard here in all directions, and the farmers generally meet with an agreeable surprise in the extra yield of grain; they receive more than they expected. E. S. Barlow threshed 72 bushels of rye last week for Wilson Harrington which was raised on 38 acres of land.

The shipping of peaches has commenced, and a large number of baskets are forwarded daily over the line of the Chicago and West Mich. Ry.

Quite a number of the boys of the city have caught the baseball fever.

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at the drug stores of Yates & Kane, Holland, and A. De Kruij, Zeeland, as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size 61. Every bottle warranted.

Business Locals.

The greatness of the American Republic is due mainly to the fact that almost every citizen is the possessor of his home. If you

OWN

even a single dollar of stock in an enterprise, you are interested in it and do all you can to make it a success. The same is true of a government where the citizen owns part of the soil which is protected by its flag and laws. He has come to stay, at least a longer time than the man boarding at a hotel, or even one renting some shabby tenement, and is, therefore, interested in securing good laws. If

YOUR

present work and residence is at Holland, but you are paying some man or woman from one to three dollars per week for the privilege of living in some tumble down house, this sermon is an important one for you. Real estate is cheaper now in Holland than it will ever be again. Cut off your little expenses for a few weeks, and you will be delighted to find that you can make the first payment on your

HOME

if you are wise enough to apply to me, before I sell all the desirable houses in town. I now have some summer bargains, including

A good lot for \$50, worth \$100, size 82 by 132, assessed by the Supervisor at more than that sum.

A choice residence lot for \$175, worth \$250.

Desirable residence lots for \$300, \$350, and \$400.

A good house and lot for \$300.

A number of new houses for from \$700 to \$1200, and lots of farms and other property for sale or exchange.

J. C. Post, Holland, Mich.

Just received at the City Bakery a choice lot of Boston Hand Made creams and pure Mixed candy. We are expecting a rush in sweets. All kinds of Sardines, Salmon, Lobsters, Cove Oysters, Clams and also a full line of canned goods. The latest in drinks is the New Era Beer, a non Alcoholic Beverage, highly recommended by physicians for nervous and debilitated persons. For sale by the glass, bottle or case at Jno. Pessink & Bro.

For First Place.

A great amount of political engineering will be done by friends of candidates to secure for their men the first place on the ticket, and the best man will probably secure the coveted place. Then if endorsed by the majority of the people, the election is assured. Electric Bitters has been put to the front, its merits passed upon, has been endorsed, and unanimously given the first place, among remedies peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Diseases of Kidneys, Liver and Stomach. Electric Bitters, being guaranteed, is a safe investment. Price 50c. and \$1 per bottle at Yates & Kane, Holland, A. De Kruij, Zeeland.

Threshers Attention.

The cheapest and best oil for machinery is the strictly pure winter strained Lard Oil. Special bargains made at J. O. DOESBURG'S.

Residence for Sale.

The property on the corner of River and Thirteenth streets is for sale. Easy terms will be given. Inquire of J. VAN DER VEN, On the premises.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale in this city by Yates & Kane, and by A. De Kruij, Zeeland, Mich.

Notice to Teachers.

Office of Sec'y. of Board of School Examiners, Ottawa Co., Mich.

NUNICA, June 25, 1888.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Board of School Examiners of Ottawa County in October last, I have selected the following times and places for holding the summer and fall series of examinations of teachers in said county for the current year, to-wit:

1. (Regular), Thursday, Aug. 2, at Grand Haven.
2. (Special), Friday, Aug. 31, Zeeland.
3. " " Sept. 28, Coopersville.
4. " " Oct. 26, Grand Haven.

If thought necessary each examination will be continued until noon of the day following the dates above given.

Each session to commence at 8 o'clock a. m.

No change is to take place in the branches hitherto required in an examination for a third grade certificate.

In addition to those an examination is required in algebra, philosophy and bookkeeping for a second grade and the still further addition of plane geometry, botany, general history, and English literature for the first grade.

A. W. TAYLOR, Sec'y.

Mr. J. Lafayette, proprietor of the Star Photograph Gallery of Muskegon, has bought the Photograph Studio of H. Keller, of this city, and will continue the business in the same place, and will be glad to have all old customers and as many new ones call and see samples before setting elsewhere. He guarantees satisfaction in every respect. Proofs shown.

For photographs go where you can get the finest, at J. Lafayette's, Keller's old stand.

For Sale!

The farm of J. T. Drake, situated on Macatawa Bay, three miles east of Macatawa Park, is offered for sale on easy terms. Inquire on the place, or address box 381, Holland, Mich.

New Advertisements.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., New York.

FOR THE

Best Goods

—AND—

CAEAPEST PRICES

—GO TO THE—

DRY GOODS STORE

—OF—

D. BERTSCH.

Fancy Goods a Specialty.

A stock of

PEACH TARALTON

Kept on hand.

D. BERTSCH.

Holland, Mich., Aug. 3, 1888.

27-lyr.

De Kraker & De Koster,

Dealers in

FRESH, SALT, AND SMOKED

MEATS.

Parties desiring

Choice Steaks and Roasts

Are especially invited to call.

Market on River Street.

DE KRAKER & DE KOSTER.

Holland, Mich., Aug. 3, 1888. 27-lyr.

HOLLAND, SAUGATUCK, CHICAGO.

Str. O. C. Williams

Will make Daily Trips from Holland to Saugatuck to connect there with Steamers

DOUGLAS AND A. B. TAYLOR

For Chicago.

Will leave Holland after arrival of 6:10 p. m. train from Grand Rapids, Allegan and Muskegon, make sure connection with steamers at Saugatuck, and reach Chicago at 6 o'clock next morning. Will leave Saugatuck each morning on arrival of Chicago steamers and reach Holland in time to connect with morning trains.

HOLLAND TO CHICAGO.

SLEEPING BIRTH INCLUDED.

Round Trip, \$3.25.

No steamer leaves for Chicago Saturday night or arrives Monday morning.

The Gibbs

PATENT

Imperial Plow

is the most durable, economical and desirable plow you can buy. Are of very light draft, easily handled, steady running, so that boys can manage them.

Moldboards, shares, land-sider and cutters are interchangeable in steel, chilled, or cast iron.

Come and examine and try this plow before you buy any other.

KANTERS' BROS.,

Agdnt for Ottawa and Allegan Counties. 27-4t.

C. Steketee & Bos,
GENERAL
MERCHANTS,

Always have on hand a complete stock of goods consisting of

Dry Goods,
GROCERIES,
Crockery, and Glassware.

Special line of Earthen Ware such as

FLOWER POTS,

From the smallest to the largest size; also large Urns for Lawns and Gardens.

A complete line of

5c., 10c., and 25c.

Counter Goods.

Bargains in Lace Caps and Wheel Lace.

Cheap Cassimeres for Boys' and Men's Suits.

Please call and examine our Goods before buying elsewhere.

C. STEKETEE & BOS.

Holland, Mich., July 5, 1888. 24-lyr.

If you want a good pair of

Boots and Shoes

For a reasonable price call at

P. De Kraker's,

Corner of River and Eighth Sts.

Prices to suit everybody. Come and see us before you go elsewhere.

Repairing done neatly, substantial, and on short notice.

P. DE KRAKER.

Holland, Mich., Aug. 3, 1888. 27-lyr.

Take your Laundry Work

TO THE

HOLLAND CITY

LAUNDRY,

EIGHTH STREET.

E. B. SCOTT, Proprietor.

SPRING!!

Yes, the balmy days are here and everyone is getting their

Spring and Summer

CLOTHING.

While making up your mind as to what you want just call on

JONKMAN & DYKEMA

Who have a large and complete stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

of new and stylish patterns, as well as a nice assortment of light and heavy

-OVERCOATS-

In all grades, styles, and prices.

HATS and CAPS,

We have the largest stock in the city. A big line.

Gent's Furnishing Goods

AND UNDERWEAR.

Everything sold at the closest possible prices. We are bound to sell to all.

Call and See Us!

JONKMAN & DYKEMA.

Holland, Mich., March 14, 188.

11-lyr.

Van Duren Bros.

DEALERS IN

BOOTS,

SHOES,

ETC., ETC.,

Always have a large assortment of Goods on hand.

We make a Specialty

of Custom Work.

-REPAIRING-

Neatly and promptly executed.

VAN DUREN BROS.

Three doors east of post office.

Holland, Mich., April 15, 1887.

I have on hand a variety of twenty different kinds of

Oliver Chilled Plows

and have sold these goods for sixteen years. My claims are that they will excel anything on the American market. I would like the trade of all our farmers on these goods and give them trial terms.

Also have on hand a fine line of

Open and Top Buggies,

JACKSON LUMBER WAGONS,

The Late Improved Reed Spring Tooth Harrow,

Farmer's Favorite and Buckeye Grain Drills,

Give me a call if in need of any of these goods, and you will be treated with courtesy.

All goods warranted.

B. NAN RAALTE.

ATTENTION!

We don't need to say to the public that we are trying to give goods away, but it is well known that we sell as low as they can buy in any city in Michigan.

on Honest

CH. CL.
L. H.

Prices low

Then those who are in need of a suit they will save money just now, as our fine suits of this spring have to go, so we cut prices: Suits worth \$25 for \$22; Suits worth \$25 for \$18; Suits worth \$19 for \$16; Suits worth \$12 for \$9; Suits worth \$10 for \$7.50, etc.

Chicago Clothing House, L. HENDERSON.

The "Best" Tonic

U. S. MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE, DISTRICT OF THE GREAT LAKES, PORT OF LUDING, ION, MICH., SURGEON'S OFFICE, March 9, 1888. Phil. Best Brewing Co., Milwaukee, Wis. GENTLEMEN:—Having tested "The Best Tonic" and observed its effects when used by my patients, I find it both invigorates and promotes digestion, giving a normal tone to the stomach and thereby increasing the appetite. That it is a pure concentrated liquid extract of Malt and Hops and is really and properly a food tonic, and as such I can very cheerfully recommend its use. Very respectfully, A. P. McCORMACK, M. D.

JOHN PESSINK & BRO.,

Wholesalers and Retailers of

Candies, Nuts, Bakers' Goods

CRACKERS, FOREIGN FRUITS, ETC.

The trade supplied with everything in this line at lowest prices

We are Agents for the Fairview Cheese Factory.

GIVE US A CALL!

N. B.—We are prepared to furnish Cakes for Wedding Receptions and Banquets of every description, shape, style and price.

JOHN PESSINK & BRO.

Holland, Mich., Oct. 12, 1887.

FARMERS

FRUITGROWERS

I have

21 Horses and Mares,

which I will sell or exchange on the most reasonable terms.

I have also two yoke of

Working Cattle,

One square box top buggy, one square box open buggy, a number of wide tire wagons with wagon boxes, and a number of set of working harnesses which I will sell or exchange.

ALL HORSES AND CATTLE

sold or exchanged by me are

guaranteed to be as

represented.

ED. J. HARRINGTON, Jr.

Holland, Mich., July 20, 1888.

HOUSE FURNISHING

By mail. Send ten cents for postage and receive our illustrated Catalogue of house and office

HISTORIC RELICS.

A Previous Campaign Recalled by Gen. Benj. Harrison's Candidacy.

How the Whigs Whipped the Loco Focos—Stirring Song of "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too."

(From the Milwaukee Wisconsin.)

There is no mistaking the signs. It is to be an anti-slavery campaign. Gen. Harrison will inspire much of the enthusiasm of 1840, when his



JULY FOURTH, 1840.

Distinguished soldier grandfather was the successful candidate for President, Maj. Charles H. Ross, of this city, the Milwaukee agent for the Baltimore & Ohio Railway, is the possessor of the only plates used for the Harrison badges in 1840. Maj. Ross' father, A. C. Ross, of Zanesville, O., was a Jeweler and he engraved these plates himself for the Tippecanoe Club of this city. He also wrote the famous song which is destined to reap four-forty years after it did good service in the campaign, which resulted in the disastrous defeat of Martin Van Buren, who had been unanimously renominated by the Democrats. Maj. Ross hunted up these plates after Harrison's nomination, and is having a few old-time badges made for his own collection. On the small badge appears the log cabin and under it, "Harrison and Reform, 1840." On the larger badge are the words, "Tippecanoe Club," and a picture of Harrison, and under it the log cabin and the words: "Our Country's Hope."

During that exciting campaign the author of the ringing campaign song which was destined to become historic visited New York on business, and attended an immense Whig ratification meeting. The speakers were late and the time was occupied in singing. There was a lull. The speakers were still absent. The Chairman of the meeting said, "If there is a gentleman present that can sing let him come forward." The most eloquent Ohio merchant said to his friend near him, "If I was up there I could sing them a song." His answer was heard by several, and he was immediately lifted over the shoulders of the immense audience to the platform, when he sang "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too." The audience was wild with enthusiasm, and he had to repeat it again and again, and the next day all over New York people were humming the stirring campaign tune. Within the next month or two "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too" was rendered in every city and village throughout the country. The senior Ross was a Whig throughout the existence of that party and from that time to his death in 1883 he was a staunch Republican.

We publish herewith two samples of the two badges. Following are the words of the old campaign song:

TIPPECANOE AND TYLER TOO,
Oh, what has caused this great commotion, motion-motion,
Our country through?
It is the ball that is rolling on
For Tippecanoe and Tyler too,
For Tippecanoe and Tyler too,
And with them we'll beat little Van,
Van Van, Van, oh! he's a used-up man,
And with them we'll beat little Van.

Like the working of mighty waters, waters, waters,
On it will go,
And in its course will clear the way
For Tippecanoe and Tyler, too,—etc.

See the Loco's stand and tottering, tottering,
Down it must go,
And in its place we'll rear the flag
Of Tippecanoe and Tyler, too,—etc.

The Bay State boys turned out in thousands,
Thousands, thousands,
Not long ago,
And at Bunker Hill they set their seals
For Tippecanoe and Tyler, too,—etc.

Now you hear the Vanjacks talking, talking,
talking,
Things look quite blue,
For all the world seems turning round
For Tippecanoe and Tyler, too,—etc.

Let them talk about hard cider, cider, cider,
And log cabins, too,
It will only help to speed the ball
For Tippecanoe and Tyler, too,—etc.

His laughing hangs outside the door, door,



OUR COUNTRY'S HOPE.



And is not pulled in,
For it always was the custom of
Old Tippecanoe and Tyler, too,—etc.

He always had his table set, set, set,
For all honest and true,
To ask you in to take a bit,
With Tippecanoe and Tyler, too,—etc.

One the spellman and leg treasurers, treasurers,
treasurers,
All in a row,
For with they know they stand no chance
With Tippecanoe and Tyler, too,—etc.

Little Matty's days are numbered, numbered,

numbered,
And he must go,
For in his place we'll put the good
Old Tippecanoe and Tyler, too,—etc.

SPEECH BY GEN. HARRISON.

A Felicitous Address to a Delegation of Illinoisans Who Called Upon Him.

GEN. HUNT AND MY ILLINOIS FRIENDS: I thank you for this cordial expression of your interest in Republican success. I thank you for the kind terms in which your spokesman has conveyed to me the assurance not only of your political support but of your personal confidence and respect.

The States of Indiana and Illinois are neighbors, geographically. The river that for a portion of its length constitutes the boundary between our States is not a river of division. Its tendency seems to be, in these times when so many things are going dry, rather to obliterate than to enlarge the construction between us. But I rejoice to know that we are not only geographically neighbors but that Indiana and Illinois have been neighbors in the high sentiments and purposes which have characterized their people. I rejoice to know that the same high spirit of loyalty and devotion to the country that characterized the State of Illinois in the time when the nation States its appeal to the brave men of all States to rescue its flag and its Constitution from the insurrection which had been raised against them was equally characteristic of Indiana; that the same great impulses which swept over your State swept over ours; that Richard Yates of Illinois and Oliver P. Morton of Indiana stood together in the fullest sympathy and co-operation in the great plan they devised to augment and re-organize the Union armies in the field and to suppress and put down treasonable conspiracies at home.

As Americans and as Republicans, we are glad that Illinois has contributed so many and such conspicuous names to that galaxy of great Americans and great Republicans whose deeds have been written on the scroll of eternal fame. I recall that it was on the soil of Illinois that Lovejoy died a martyr to free speech. He was the forerunner of Abraham Lincoln. He died, but his protest against human slavery lived.

Another great epoch in the march of liberty flashed on the soil of Illinois the theater of its most influential event. I refer to that high debate in the presence of your people but before the world, in which Douglas was the Senator and Lincoln the President and immortal fame. But Lincoln's argument and Lincoln's proclamation must be made good upon the battle-field, and again your State was conspicuous; you gave us Grant and Logan, and a multitude of less notable but not less faithful soldiers who wrote the proclamation with their sword.

I congratulate you to-day that there has come out of this early agitation, out of the work of Lovejoy the disturber, out of the great debate of 1858, and out of the war for the Union, a Nation without a slave; that not the shackles of slavery only have been broken, but that the scarcely less cruel shackles of prejudice, which bound every black man in the North, have also been unbound. We are glad to know that the sentiment of the South to-day unites with us in our congratulations that slavery has been abolished. They have come to realize, and many of their best and greatest men to publicly express, the thought that the abolition of slavery has opened a gateway of progress and material development to the South that was forever closed against her people while domestic slavery existed. We send them the assurance that we



RESIDENCE OF BENJAMIN HARRISON.
The Home, at Indianapolis, of the Republican Candidate for President.

desire the streams of their prosperity shall flow bank full. We would lay upon their people no burden that we do not willingly accept ourselves. They will not think it amiss if I say that the burden which rests willingly upon our shoulders is a faithful obedience to the Constitution and the laws. A manly assertion by each of his individual rights and manly concessions of equal rights to every other man is the boast and the law of good citizenship.

MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY.

The Pennsylvania Senator Who is the Chairman of the National Committee.

"Dear Beaver: Don't talk." This was the brief note addressed to the present Governor of Pennsylvania by Colonel Matthew S. Quay in the campaign of 1882, when a Republican quietly arose, and the candidate sought a card of introduction from Quay, already a New York Press. The remark has already become a part of the history of Pennsylvania. It served to call the attention of the whole State to the remarkable qualities possessed by the quiet, imperious little man from Beaver County. But his record was by no means begun then. Quay never made much noise about himself, and he had never been a big man and had known himself to be one, before the world found it out.

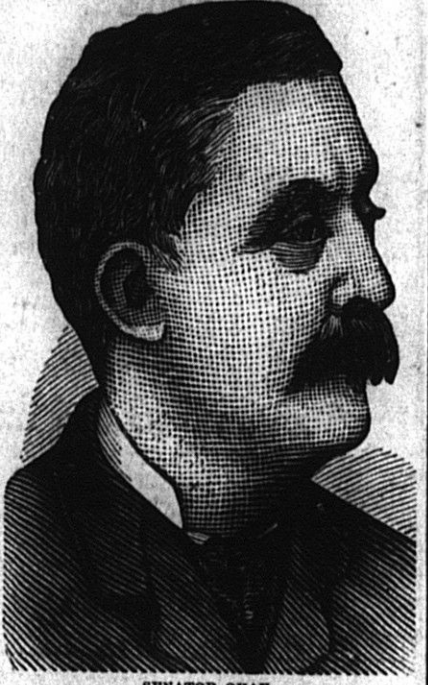
Born of a Scotch-Irish family in York County, Pennsylvania, in 1813, Matthew Stanley Quay was the son of a teacher. When the boy was six years old his father brought home a Bible and a tin saw and offered him his choice. The baby politician chose the Bible, because he knew that his delighted father would give him the tin saw anyhow, and that he could have both. Another instance of his early development of diplomatic tact is related. His father's arrival at church was delayed one Sunday, and the congregation began to get restless. Matthew quietly arose, and according the pulpit steps began to turn the leaves of the Bible and arrange the marks. The congregation became interested and wondered what he would do next, but he didn't do it. He simply kept this situation fixed and prevented their departure till his father's arrival.

Young Quay was graduated at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, at the age of 17, and read law in the office of Judge Pierritt, now a member of Pennsylvania's highest Court. He spent some years in Louisiana and Texas, where he picked up much of his profound knowledge of human nature. As a schoolteacher in Texas his greatest exploit was to cure his pupils of the practice of carrying pistols. The average school boy was larger than Quay was, or, for that matter, is now, and it is needless to say that force was not the means used. He returned to Pennsylvania in 1833, and entered politics in Beaver County, where he was elected and re-elected to the office of probate judge. He cast his first vote at the liquor-law election of 1834, and voted for prohibition. Since then, however, he has become a high-license advocate. He resigned his office in 1836 to become first Lieutenant of the Pennsylvania Reserves, but was immediately appointed Assistant Commissary General on Governor Curtin's staff. He preferred, however, to go to the front, and Governor Curtin asked him what appointment he wanted. His reply was, "I should like to be Major." But Curtin offered him the Colony of the One Hundred and Thirty-third Pennsylvania Infantry. He spent some months rather hot, but Curtin, smiling, saying, "That is the only commission you can have." Then Quay took it.

His first act as Colonel was to study a book of tactics on his way to Virginia in the fall of 1862. He contracted typhoid fever in camp and had to be taken home when the battle of Fredericksburg was making ready. He withdrew his resignation in order to go to the front, where his regiment, which he led, carried through its hard campaign containing over 80,000 that had been entrusted him to take home. Gen. Tyler commended him in an official report. Quay then became Gov. Curtin's military secretary.

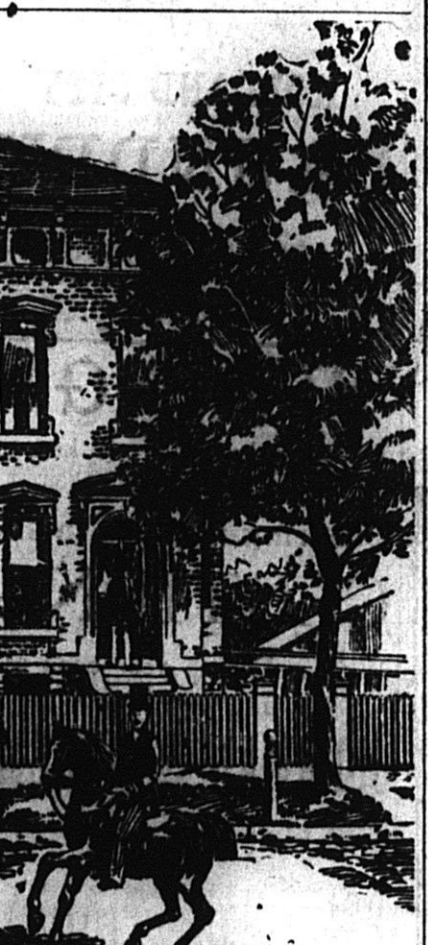
He entered the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1869, and was at once marked for leadership and appointed Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, in which post he secured the passage of an act relieving real estate from taxation and increasing the taxation of corporations instead. He started and edited the *Beaver Radical* in 1867, and made it the most powerful weekly Republican journal in Pennsylvania. He was Secretary of the Republican State Committee in 1869, and helped to elect Gen. Hartranft Governor in 1872. He became Secretary of State in 1873, and Recorder of the city of Philadelphia in 1876, when he was elected Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

To Col. Quay is due more than to any other one man the Republican victories of 1873 all over the country. The Greenback craze was apparently sweeping over the continent. The Demo-



SENATOR QUAY.

crats knuckled to it. What were the Republicans going to do? All at once ex-Speaker Guthrie A. Grow, the old hero of the homestead law, made a speech defining the Republican position in favor of resumption of specie payments and a sound currency. It was the campaign keynote. Grow's voice shouted it forth, but Quay had struck the tuning fork, planned the campaign, and suggested Grow's historic speech. Everybody knows how the fight went. The Pennsylvania idea triumphed over the Greenback idea. Secretary Sherman's policy was overwhelmingly endorsed, and resumption became an accomplished fact before Jan. 1, 1875. In the unit-fight of 1880 and the Pennsylvania bolt of 1883 Quay's conciliatory advice was rejected by the Camerons. When Governor Hoyt, who had reappointed him Secretary of the Commonwealth, wrote a letter in favor of the bolt, Quay promptly resigned from his state by telegram and retired to private life, as an expression of party fidelity. In 1885, however, he came to the front as a candidate for State Treasurer, and was elected by 41,000 majority. His strength surprised even his friends, although they could see, after looking back over his uniformly conciliatory career, that it was the natural



RESIDENCE OF BENJAMIN HARRISON.
The Home, at Indianapolis, of the Republican Candidate for President.

result of his patience, his freedom from antagonisms, the success of the party when his advice was followed, and its failure when he was overruled, and, without saying a word or lifting a hand, retiring to the rear to await his vindication by results.

The victory of Pennsylvania's reunited party in 1886 was largely the result of Quay's generalship. Charles S. Wolfe, the leader of the bolt of 1882-1883, was the Prohibition candidate for Governor. Treasurer Quay insisted that the Republicans recognize the temperance sentiment, and inserted in the platform a high-license pledge and a promise to give the people a chance to vote on a prohibitory amendment to the constitution. The backbone of the Wolfe movement was broken, and Quay was the logical choice of the Legislature elected with Governor Beaver for the United States Senate. The wisdom of his liquor policy was shown by the reelection of the Prohibition vote in Pennsylvania from \$2,000 in 1886 to 18,000 in 1887, after the Legislature had kept the party's pledges.

Chairman Quay is a man of broad culture in literature and art. He has a fine private library at his Beaver mansion, particularly rich in religious history and political economy and rare editions of standard works. His pictures and statuary have cost a fortune and are selected with discriminating taste.

The Harrison Residence.

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, wife of the Republican nominee for President, is the daughter of the Rev. J. W. Scott, of Oxford, Ohio, one of the most eminent professors of this country, and an honored laborer in the field of higher education. In her maiden days she carried off the palm



MRS. HARRISON.

among the notably beautiful women of the State, and is-day she preserves still a rare attractiveness of face and form. As Miss Carrie L. Scott she was very popular among her schoolmates. She was brilliant in conversation, and possessed an ease and grace of manner which gave her a prominent place in the admiration of her friends. In October, 1832, she married Mr. Harrison, who was then but 20 years of age, and in March, 1834, the young couple settled in Indianapolis with the small fortune of \$200. Mrs. Harrison is described as a little woman, plump, and wonderfully young for one who assumed the responsibilities of life in her teens. In the society of Indianapolis she has long borne a leading part. No woman is better fitted for the position of mistress of the White House, she is not a woman of fashion, but she dresses very handsomely, and everything she wears has

an air of elegance—her face is real lace, her velvet is real velvet. Like an accomplished woman, she avoids cheap imitations. She has a married daughter and a son who is becoming prominent in the politics of Middlebury, Vermont.

A good picture of the Harrison residence is printed on this page. It is a substantial but unpretentious brick house, surrounded by pleasant grounds, and is at 674 North Delaware street, one of the principal residence streets in Indianapolis.

COMPARATIVE WAGES.

Figures Compiled from the Latest Returns Made by London Board of Trade.

(From the New York Press.)

	England.	United States.
Bookbinders.....	\$6.00	\$15.00
Brush-makers.....	15.00	\$20.00
Bottle-makers.....	7.75	15.00
Brick-makers.....	3.54	11.86
Bricklayers.....	8.00	21.00
Blacksmiths.....	6.00	13.00
Butchers.....	6.00	12.00
Bakers.....	6.25	12.75
Blas-furnace keepers.....	10.00	18.00
Blas-furnace fillers.....	7.50	14.00
B.-makers.....	6.50	16.50
Bolt-cutters.....	3.00	10.00
Coal-miners.....	5.88	13.00
Cotton-mill hands.....	4.00	6.73
Carpenters.....	7.50	15.00
Coopers.....	6.00	13.00
Carrriage-makers.....	6.75	13.00
Cutlery.....	6.00	13.00
Chemicals.....	\$4.00	6.00
Cabinet-makers.....	7.00	18.00
Clock-makers.....	7.00	18.00
Corn-hands.....	3.00	7.50
Glass-blowers.....	6.00	9.00
Glass (partly skilled).....	6.00	9.00
Glass (unskilled).....	2.00	4.00
Glove-makers (girls).....	2.00	4.00
Glove-makers (men).....	4.50	10.00
Hatters.....	6.00	12.00
Hatters and rollers.....	10.00	12.00
Iron or miners.....	5.00	12.00
Iron molars.....	7.50	15.00
Iron, per ton (finished).....	2.00	3.00
Instrument-makers.....	7.00	18.00
Labors.....	4.10	8.00
Longshoremen.....	8.00	15.00
Linen thread (men).....	5.00	7.50
Linen thread (women).....	2.35	5.23
Machinists.....	8.50	18.00
Masons.....	8.00	21.00
Printers.....	4.20	10.00
Printers, week hands.....	6.25	13.40
Pattern-makers.....	7.50	18.00
Painters.....	7.50	15.00
Plumbers.....	8.00	18.00
Plasterers.....	7.50	18.00
Potters.....	8.67	18.00
Polishers.....	7.00	18.00
Pat-makers.....	5.50	12.00
Fuddlers, per week.....	8.00	10.00
Quarriesmen.....	6.00	12.00
Rope-makers.....	5.25	9.00
Railway engineers.....	10.00	21.00
Railway firemen.....	5.00	13.00
Shoemakers.....	7.00	14.00
Machinists.....	7.00	14.50
Coppersmiths.....	6.50	16.15
Drillers.....	8.00	15.00
Riveters.....	8.00	17.40
Riggers.....	5.50	11.00
Pattern-makers.....	8.00	24.00
Salt-makers.....	9.00	10.00
Silk (men).....	5.00	10.00
Silk (women).....	2.50	6.00
Scarf-makers.....	1.50	3.25
Shavers (month).....	5.00	15.00
Shoemakers.....	6.00	15.00
Stationary engineers.....	7.50	15.00
Seep-makers.....	5.00	10.30

THE SHAME OF THE SOLID SOUTH.

Almost Complete Suppression of the Republican Vote.

(From the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.) In two of the Southern Congressional districts, three more than the number added to the representative districts of the Solid South, in the enumeration of emancipated slaves as citizens the South gained nineteen districts on the basis of the blacks to people—in twenty-two of the Southern districts the Republicans did not nominate candidates to Congress. In nineteen of the twenty-two districts the colored people are a majority of the inhabitants. In one of the districts where the Republicans nominated a candidate the Republican vote was only seventeen in another 23, in a third 49, in a fourth 40, and in a fifth 11. In three of these colored voters, as the white, and in the remaining ones—namely, in that one which cast only 17 Republican votes—they number 14,148, and in that one which cast 11 Republican votes they number 3,980. These districts, with the Republican vote and the number of colored voters, are shown in the following table:

Districts.	Republican vote.	Colored vote.
First.....	None	14,069
Second.....	None	2,382
Third.....	None	1,477
First.....	None	12,291
Fifth.....	None	342
First.....	17	14,14
Second.....	None	17,881
Fourth.....	None	13,297
Fifth.....	None	17,465
Sixth.....	None	13,188
Eighth.....	None	20,929
Tenth.....	None	20,844
Fourth.....	None	18,775
Fifth.....	495	28,089
Sixth.....	420	18,707
First.....	None	13,668
Fourth.....	None	20,597
Fifth.....	None	19,867
Seventh.....	None	19,166
First.....	None	13,908
Second.....	None	17,006
Third.....	None	13,757
Fourth.....	None	17,519
Fifth.....	None	13,451
Sixth.....	None	14,886

For Workmen to Think About.

I would not have an idle man or an idle mill or an idle spindle in this country if by holding exclusively the American market we could keep them employed and running. Every yard of cloth imported here makes a demand of one of steel diminishes that much of our production. Every blow struck on the other side upon an article which comes here in competition with like articles produced here, makes the demand for our labor less at home. Every day's labor for workmen says no, and justly and indignantly resents this attempted degradation of their labor, this blow at their independence and manhood.—Congressman McKinley's Speech.

Triplet Maxims.

Three things to love—courage, gentleness, and affection.
Three things to admire—intellect, dignity, and gracefulness.
Three things to hate—cruelty, arrogance, and ingratitude.
Three things to delight in—beauty, frankness, and freedom.
Three things to wish for—health, friends, and a contented spirit.
Three things to like—cordiality, good-humor and cheerfulness.
Three things to avoid—idleness, loquacity, and flippant jesting.
Three things to cultivate—good books, good friends, and good-humor.
Three things to contend for—honor, country, and friends.
Three things to teach—truth, industry, and contentment.
Three things to govern—temper, tongue, and conduct.
Three things to cherish—virtue, goodness, and wisdom.
Three things to do—think, live, and act.

JONATHAN SCOVILLE, of Buffalo, ex-Mayor and ex-Congressman, who has been a Democrat all his life, says: "The tariff is the sole issue of the campaign. Party lines are as completely swept away in 1890, when there were no Whigs, no Democrats, no Republicans, and hundreds of thousands of Democrats voted with the Republicans on the slavery question." He believes in protection, and says that thousands of protectionists will vote the Republican ticket. "The Democrats will not be able to muzzle the free-trade cranks this year, for the chiefest of the sinners stands at the head of their column. The issue is protection or free trade."

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—One year ago Mrs. Adeline C. Hotchkiss died in Detroit, leaving a \$50,000 estate to New York heirs. When the estate was settled, Dr. Hugh McGregor Wilson stepped in with apparently outlaid notes aggregating with interest \$40,000. He claimed that small payments had been made on each, thus preventing them from becoming outlaid. As he was a poor man and the notes had never been indorsed or secured or sued upon, the estate became suspicious and had them submitted to experts, who, after a minute examination, pronounced them forgeries, one having been raised in a bungling way from \$18 to \$18,000, and another from 1,000 to \$18,000. From appearances both were raised recently. About fifteen years ago Mrs. Hotchkiss and her son, who had a two-thirds interest in the estate, lived at Lockport, N. Y., as did also the doctor. The son was taken sick and soon died, being attended by Dr. Wilson. Mrs. Hotchkiss and Wilson soon after came to Detroit. Three years ago they were arrested for the murder of the son. His body was disinterred and arsenic traces were found. It was uncertain whether it had been administered to him while alive or used by the undertakers. So both were discharged.

—Hugh McKinnon, on Black River, has a huge wolf for a family pet. It was caught in a trap by one of F. H. Stinchfield's foremen. He muzzled it, and put it in a boat and rowed it across Black Lake to Mr. McKinnon's place. It stands about three and one-half feet high.

—The planing-mill and warehouse of the Western Lumber Company at Manistique has been destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$50,000, with no insurance.

—Monroe Collins, of Rives, raised 276 bushels of rye on nine acres of ground this season.

—A certain young man of Mio is willing to bet \$50 that his horse can make the distance between Mio and Mack City inside of thirty-five minutes.

—Wm. Perkins & Son, of East Saginaw, are putting up a portable saw-mill to cut about 10,000 feet of lumber daily on the farm of Joseph Burgess, three miles north of West Branch. They will also cut cedar shingles, posts, etc.

—The Keystone mill at West Bay City is idle, the men having struck by reason of not receiving their pay regularly. The managers desire to pay monthly instead of semi-monthly, and these terms the men refused to accept. The men say they will not resume work until promise of semi-monthly payments is made.

—Pretty nearly every day a shipment of queer souvenirs from Northern Michigan arrives at the Lansing Depot for Prof. Beal, of the Agricultural College. The Professor has an unrestrained mania for collecting things, and the railroad men along the route spend considerable time in wondering why on earth he wants to litter up the college with knotty limbs, old tree trunks, logging tools, and seemingly worthless bunches of weeds. They fail to grasp their botanical value.

—At Detroit, Jacob Moore, a carpenter, aged 52, who lived with his brother, but had not paid his board for eight months, shot and killed his sister-in-law, Mrs. Mary Moore, in a rage, because she asked him to pay. He shot himself, but not seriously.

—Little Mary Boyle, a pretty 4-year-old daughter of Patrick Boyle, of Detroit, was burned to death at her father's residence. Mrs. Boyle took an elder child out for a walk after dinner, leaving Mary at home alone. There was no fire in the house, but some matches strewn about the floor showed that the child had been playing with them.

—Hitchecock & Blay, of Bay City, are putting in 13,000,000 feet of logs at Carp River, and they expect to raft them all to their mill in that city this season.

—The monthly earnings statement of State railroads for May gives the total at \$6,482,623, an increase over the same period last year of \$194,666. The earnings from Jan. 1 to June 1 were \$29,994,319, an increase over the same period last year of \$229,881.

—During the past three years many Michigan towns, for the purpose of fostering booms or inaugurating such, have paid liberally in bonuses to firms or corporations who established industries in their midst. These gratuities have occasioned more or less kicking upon the part of some of the heavier tax-payers, but the matter had kept out of the courts until recently, when J. W. Donovan began suit in the Wayne Circuit Court to test the legality of the bonus-giving. The village board of Trenton, Wayne County, recently voted \$1,200 to a stove factory upon condition of its locating there, and the incorporators have begun the erection of their plans. Four of the wealthiest men in the village are outraged at the board's generosity, and they ask through Lawyer Donovan that the court restrain the village officers from collecting the tax based on the bonus. If the court decides against the bonus it will result in vexatious litigation in nearly every county in the Lower Peninsula.

—Cheboygan's handsome new Opera House is nearly completed.

—O. B. Smith, manager of the Rust Bros. & Co.'s mill has sold to Eastern and Ohio parties 4,500,000 feet of lumber of different grades, prices not given. The sale covers not only all of the lumber at present on the firm's docks in Bay City, but 500,000 feet more, which they will cut to order. The firm has shipped a very large quantity of lumber, both by vessel and by rail, since the mill ceased operations last fall.

—Men engaged in ditching in the Cutler swamp, Antrim County, found ice about ten inches below the surface.

—August Detmas, of Bay City, will spend ninety days in jail for cruelly beating his child with a strap.

—Kalamazoo is so badly in need of a bang-up band that the business men are discussing the best means of securing one.

—Gaylord presents a good opening for a miller. There is a good mill standing idle, located in a good farming locality.

—Saginaw City's Sewer Inspector gets \$4 per day.

—Fire at Menominee destroyed the stores of Moraw & Young, J. L. Davis, Servatius Bros., and T. Parent, at a loss of \$20,000, partly insured.

—Saginaw City will have a new school house, to cost \$25,000.

—George Miller, a young man married about two weeks, suicided at Gaylord by shooting himself in the head with a revolver.

—A cheese factory is talked of at Maple Ridge, Arenac County.

—Kalamazoo County poor and insane cost \$16,000 for the year ending July 1.

—The Lake County officers might as well release Doc Andrews from the charge of murdering Julius C. Bailey, the Coldwater schoolboy. The boy is now a man grown and resides in Chicago. His brother, J. W. Bailey, lives at 125 West Jackson street, Chicago, and another brother is foreman for Boardman & Rose, bus linemen of Kalamazoo. Julius worked there in a hardware store three years after leaving Lake County, in March, 1881, and two years afterward drove a baggage-wagon in Kalamazoo. When he returned he said the old man was

